The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9224.—VOL. LVI. **FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.** **PRICE THREEPENCE.**

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Randwick, Mrs. Henry Clarke, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Rokeby Cottage, Botany, Mrs. Anthony Milns, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd of November, at Caroline Cottage, 429, Crown-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. Dr. Leishman, of the Mariners' Church, George, youngest son of Mr. George Paterson, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. John Hart, Auckland, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at Mudgee, Susan, the beloved wife of Mr. Layton James, aged 43.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of her parents, Fanny, youngest daughter of Mr. James Deane, aged 16 years.

On the 11th instant, at his residence, Sussex-street, Mr. John Bayes, news agent, aged 76 years, after a short but severe illness.

On the 11th instant, Mr. William Kelly, native of Ireland, aged 37 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT.

REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship

CLAUD HAMILTON,
J. V. Hall, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON,
on or about December 18.

Taking cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, and BLUFF, and cargo for WANGANUI.

Freight to Nelson and Wellington, £2 per ton.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—GREAT RUSH TO THE THAMES GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship

AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, R.N.R., commander,
will leave for AUCKLAND, with the Suez Mails, on or about
December 17th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY BOWEN,
for
BRISBANE,
will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 5 p.m.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 31st December, inclusive:—

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.

MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY; CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE):—

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

REDUCED FREIGHT TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Alexandra, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Williams, Monday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Wednesday night, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Collaroy, on Saturday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Saxonia, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON direct.—James Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO PIONEER RIVER and Port Denison.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Friday, 3rd January, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Yarra Yarra, about Monday, 16th instant.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River, and Port Denison.—Tinonee, about Monday, 16th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. Return, 1s.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, MONDAY, 3 p.m. W. DALTON, King-street.

CLARENCE AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO. — For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—City of Hobart, on or about Monday, 23rd inst. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The GOSFORD PACKET will leave Commercial Wharf, THIS EVENING. Has room for a few tons freight. Apply on board.

FOR the GULF OF CARPENTARIA, BRISBANE, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The CAPTAIN COOK clears to-day, and sails TO-MORROW. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND DIRECT. ☞ The favourite regular trader COLLEEN BAWN. Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—This is the only direct opportunity to the above Port.

FOR WIDE BAY—Only 25 Miles from MARYBOROUGH NEW GOLD-FIELDS.—The fine schooner MARY SMITH, P. Watson, commander, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, 17th December.

For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA on MONDAY, 16th instant. Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.— ☞ The clipper schooner ANN, Wernham, master, being under engagement, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply at Broomfield and Whitaker's Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader PAKEHA, J. Robinson, commander (now daily expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite clipper schooner BUNGAREE, Williams, master, having seven-eighths of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on MONDAY next.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Dent's Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI.—The clipper schooner MAGELLAN CLOUD, Milne, master, will sail on the 24th instant. For freight or passage apply at once to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR PAPEETE (TAHITI) and APIA, calling at ROTUMAH and FUTUNA, the first-class clipper schooner JULIA, now loading at Lamb's Wharf. For freight or passage, having first-class accommodation, apply to R. H. EMERSON, King-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 2 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 2 p.m.
MORUYA.—Illalong, WEDNESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.—Christmas Excursions.

RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES will be issued by the steamers of this Company, available from THURSDAY, the 19th instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd January, giving opportunities for cheap excursions between SYDNEY and the undermentioned places:—WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, SHOALHAVEN, ULLADULLA, CLYDE RIVER (for the Southern Districts), MORUYA, and MERIMBULA.

Sydney, 7th December, 1867.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S STEAMERS for COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, SUBIACO, and PARRAMATTA, THIS DAY.

From PATENT SLIP WHARF, off KING-STREET, 6, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.; extra to RYDE, 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5

From RYDE, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40 a.m.; 1.40, 3.40, 5.40

From GLADESVILLE, 8, 8.45, 9.45 a.m.; 12, 2, 4, 6 calling at HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOO.

Fares throughout: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d, being one-third of the railway fares.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this Office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U.S. Consul.

FIRST VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO, and the only one for some weeks.—The American clipper barque SILAS FISH will be dispatched on or about the 15th of this month. Early application is necessary to prevent disappointment, as the vessel is fast filling. Passengers are invited to inspect the ship at Circular Quay.

H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.—The A1 American clipper-barque SILAS FISH (new ship), 1150 tons, William Brand, commander. Has superior accommodation for First and Second Cabin Passengers; also Intermediate, having 7 feet 3 inches 'tween decks clear. Immediate application is necessary to insure a passage.

For freight or passage apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Sydney; or to GEORGE MITCHELL, U.S.V. Consul, Hunter-street, Newcastle.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The favourite regular trader AUSTRALIND, 700 tons, Alexander Barrack, commander, will be dispatched about FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.

This vessel has made the FASTEST PASSAGES of the season, and is fitted up in both CABIN and STEERAGE with the view of affording ROOMY ACCOMMODATION and UNLIMITED VENTILATION to all passengers.

To secure berths early application is requisite, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NOTICE TO INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship COLONIAL EMPIRE has room for a few of the above in the house on deck. Early application is necessary to Captain Bruce, on board, at Circular Quay; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE is now taking on board her wool, and will sail for the above port at daylight on SATURDAY, 11th January. For freight or passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board to WILLIAM GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The JASON.
For Gold and Passengers only.

This favourite clipper ship will be dispatched as above on the 16th instant.

Apply on board, to Captain BIRNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The JAMES LISTER.

This fine ship will be dispatched as above, on the 30th instant. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain MURRAY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—THE PARRAMATTA

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 8th February.

For freight or passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board to JOHN WILLIAMS; or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

SWIFTSURE, for LONDON, will be towed to sea TO-MORROW MORNING at daylight. Can take two third cabin passengers.

Apply at once to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, from Newcastle to Brisbane, a VESSEL, about 200 tons burthen.

JOSEPH WARD, and CO.

AMY ROBSART, from Broad Sound.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for Commercial Wharf.

R. H. EMERSON.

BARQUE METARIS and Cutter SPEEDY.—All CLAIMS against the above vessels are requested to be sent in by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised. W. J. MERRIMAN, Argyle-street.

SHIP JASON, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel are requested to send in bills of lading for signature, and pass Customs ENTRIES at once, to enable the ship to clear. All accounts must rendered in duplicate by noon on THURSDAY, 12th instant, or they will not be recognised.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON.—The clipper ship CALDBECK, 761 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, and A1 20 years at Liverpool. Apply to Captain BROWN, on board;

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE.—☞ The Clipper Brig SUSAN, carrying 240 tons coal, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or Coasting Trades.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the JESSIE, 50 tons burthen, light draught. O'DOUD and CO.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to load for Melbourne. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

CHARTERS.—Wanted VESSELS for Adelaide and Wallaroo. G. HEWISON, Newcastle.

VESSELS WANTED, about 200 tons, to load at CLARENCE RIVER for MELBOURNE.

R. H. EMERSON, King-street.

A MEETING of Gentlemen in the Civil Service will be held on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at half-past 4 p.m., at the Civil Service Club, for the purpose of preparing, and making arrangements for presenting, a valedictory address to His Excellency Sir John Young.

Members of the Civil Service generally are invited to attend the Club on this occasion.

CHARLES A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING, WINDSOR.

To WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., M.L.A.

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Windsor and the surrounding district, respectfully request you to call a public MEETING at your earliest convenience, to consider the best means to be adopted with reference to the recent increases in railway fares.

James Ascough, J.P.	Henry Day, J.P.
Francis M'Donell	Henry Moses
G. S. Hall, jun.	Richard Ridge

and a number of other signatures.

REPLY.

In compliance with the above request, I hereby convene a public MEETING of the inhabitants of Windsor and the surrounding district, to take into consideration the matters referred to, such meeting to be held at the School of Arts, Windsor, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

W. WALKER.

Windsor, December 11.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street, near King-street, with music and recitations. Admission free.

THE REV. JAMES PHILLIPS, on behalf of the Wesleyan Church and Congregation at Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River, desires to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Mdlle. Relloff, Messrs. Jackson, Ackland, Fairfax, Waller, and the Lady and Gentlemen Amateur Singers, who gratuitously rendered their services at the Concert in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale, on Tuesday evening last; also of Miss Horley (accompanyist), Mr. Medcalf (conductor), and the Sydney Harmonic Society, for the loan of music required. The proceeds of the concert are to be appropriated to the erection of a new chapel in the place of the building which was washed away by the late flood.

A CARD.—Twelve Lessons in WRITING for 10s. NORRIS, Writing Master, 166, Phillip-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

R. G. BATCHELDER, American letters for you. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

WILLIAM or ELIZABETH CAMPAIGN, who arrived in Sydney by the William Sharpley in 1842; call, or send your address to SAMUEL CAMPAIGN, at W. Buttin's, 39, King-street West.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SYDNEY RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, whose duties hitherto have been only nominal, find themselves suddenly called upon for active and responsible service, in consequence of the resignation of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. EDWARD JOY, who for upwards of seven years has untiringly devoted himself to every department of their work.

The exchequer is empty, and there are yet four months to run before the annual subscriptions for the ensuing year become payable, during which rent for three school-houses must be found, and also the salaries of five teachers. Under these circumstances the Committee have been unable to induce any gentleman to accept the office, from which Mr. Joy, through removal from Sydney, has been compelled to retire.

Unless those who are favourable to the continuance of the schools immediately and liberally respond to this appeal, the rooms must be closed, and the teachers dismissed.

At a cost of only £4500 three thousand scholars have come under instruction, and there are now four hundred on the books. Numbers of young persons are filling respectable situations with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers, who but for these schools would have been lost to all that is pure, and have proved a burden and a curse to the community.

Whatever good has been effected, has resulted mainly, under the Divine blessing, from the free use of God's Holy Word. This has been daily read, expounded, and illustrated by ladies and gentlemen who have voluntarily assisted the regular teachers, and who have succeeded in winning the affection and confidence of children accustomed to be looked upon with suspicion and dislike abroad, and to meet with hard words and blows at home.

The Committee cannot believe the public will allow the Schools to cease to exist, and they dare not diminish their number, or make any alteration in their management, without, first of all, thus communicating with those who have hitherto generously sustained them.

(Signed) JOHN FAIRFAX, Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

N.B.—The Treasurer, at the Herald Office, and the Honorary Secretary, at the Squatters' Exchange, first floor, George-street, will be happy to receive special contributions; or subscriptions can be paid to the Collector, Mr. THOMAS SHORT, Grocer, Newtown.

Sydney, December 5th.

THE SYDNEY RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—In response to the appeal for support, the Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas J. Fisher, Esq., barrister	2	2	0
Samuel H. Smythe, Esq.	5	0	0
His Excellency Sir John and Lady Young	10	0	0
Thomas Walker, Esq.	10	0	0
David Jones and Co.	5	0	0
The Hon. John Campbell, Esq., M.L.C.	1	1	0

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MARRICKVILLE.—"Education; what is it worth?" W. WILKINS, Esq., has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE on the above subject TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, in the Marrickville Public School. The chair will be taken at 7.30, by J. PEMELL, Esq., M.L.A.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The Artillery (with carbines), Sydney and Suburban Rifle Battalions, will parade in full dress, WITHOUT CAP COVERS, at 2.45 p.m., on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at Hyde Park Barracks. Annual inspection of the above force by officer commanding troops, New South Wales, in the Outer Domain, at 3.15 p.m. Presentation of Prizes by Lady Young immediately after inspection. The brigade band to attend.

(Signed) THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—ANNUAL INSPECTION PARADE, TO-MORROW, 14th instant.—Assemble at 2.45 p.m., FULL DRESS, WITHOUT CAP COVERS.

Every member to attend with arms and accoutrements complete and in good order.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

NO. 3 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Yearly Inspection PARADE and Presentation of PRIZES, next SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 2.30 p.m. No cap covers. Members who cannot attend must send up their arms, &c., to the Brigade Office. Recruits to attend.

W. TEALE, Captain.

NO. 6 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Yearly INSPECTION on SATURDAY, 14th instant. Fall in at 2.30 p.m. Full dress, no cap covers. Arms and accoutrements in charge of members unable to attend to be sent in to the Brigade Office not later than the 18th instant.

W. CHATFIELD, Lieut. Commanding.

BALMAIN V. RIFLES.—Assemble at Erskine-street, at 3 sharp, TO-MORROW. Full dress, without cap-covers. Rifles, &c., not inspected at parade must be left at Sergeant Thomas's, on Monday.

THEO. J. JAQUES, Captain.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Inspection Parade, full dress, SATURDAY, 14th instant. All to attend.

NO. 4 BATTERY.—Yearly Inspection, SATURDAY, 14th, 2.30 p.m. A full attendance requested.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

All BOOKS must be returned to the Library on or before SATURDAY next, the 14th instant.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, lately in our employ as Clerk, is NOT authorised to receive moneys on our account.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.

December 4th, 1867.

NOTICE.—NORMAN COWAN, of Clarence River, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his WIFE, or any other agent, without his written instructions. Grafton, 7th December.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of GEORGE BOLES, late of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased, may be granted to JAMES BOLES, of Sydney, aforesaid, brother of the said deceased.

Dated this twelfth day of December, A.D. 1867.

HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, proctors for the said James Boles, 69, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of EDWARD BORTON, late of Macquarie-street, Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased be granted to GEORGE WICKHAM, of Parramatta aforesaid, the sole executor in the said will named.

Dated this eleventh day of December, A.D., 1867.

GEORGE WILLIAM GRAHAM, Proctor for the said George Wickham, 61, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SALISBURY, BROTHERS, Parramatta.—Creditors in the above estate are requested to forward particulars of their Claims to the office of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, 395, George-street, as early as possible.

F. GEARD, F. PARSONS, } Trustees.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF COHEN AND CO., Bathurst.—A third DIVIDEND of one shilling and sixpence in the £ is now payable at the office of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, 395, George-street.

S. A. JOSEPH, F. PARSONS, } Trustees.

DARLINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the payment of all Municipal Rates which remain unpaid after the 18th instant. By order of the Chairman,

SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.

12th December, 1867.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that it is necessary that all Municipal Rates be paid within ten days from date hereof, otherwise proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all then unpaid, with costs. Office hours from 9 to 11.

By order of the Chairman,
J. M. DONALD, Council Clerk.

10th December, 1867.

I BEG to tender my heartfelt thanks to Mr. HOGG, and Mr. BRICKINAL, who so timely and willingly rescued my daughter from a watery grave. And also to all the other friends, for their kind assistance on that occasion.

ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

Pyrmont, December 12, 1867.

No. 67-142. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 13th December, 1867.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS, 1868.—It is hereby notified that the BALLOT for the election of two Auditors for the city of Sydney, for the year 1868, will take place between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the several places, hereunder mentioned, viz.:—

Gipps Ward, premises No. 40, Upper Fort-street.
Bourke Ward, premises No. 51, Elizabeth-street North.
Brisbane Ward, Town Hall, Wynyard-square.
Macquarie Ward, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
Cook Ward, premises, 96, South Head Road.
Fitzroy Ward, Darlinghurst Courthouse.
Phillip Ward, Corporation Stores, Hay-street.
Denison Ward, premises No. 377, Sussex-street.

CHAS. MOORE, Returning-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-145. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, in terms of the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the persons whose names are hereunder set forth have been nominated to fill the office of Auditors for the City of Sydney for the year 1868, viz.:—

CARROLL, JOSEPH, of Jamison-place, nominated by George Hill, Albion-street; James Butler, Frederick Bozon, John Hourigan, John Moore, John Dingle, William Hughes, Thomas Moore, George Hill, Thomas Baird, C. J. Jackson, W. Baird, William-street; Edward Constable, John Armstrong, Market-street; Lawrence Kendall, Victoria-terrace, John Hughes, Darlinghurst Road; W. S. Sotheren, Woolloomooloo-street; S. Bennett, Thomas M'Grath, J. W. Watkin, D. J. Tierney, Thomas Witley, Richard Burges, C. J. Byrnes, M. J. Peden, William Jack, Pitt-street; Thomas M'Caffrey, Prince-street; P. M'Mahon, Roslyn-street; Joseph Blake, South Head Road; Benjamin Cocks, James Punch, E. J. Scrivener, John Davis, W. Mac Donnell, Edward Lysnar, S. T. Leigh, J. F. Hennessy, Thomas Bennett, Hugh Savage, Patrick Freehill, Laurence Corcoran, Elias Deeper, Frank Senior, W. H. Uhr, R. W. Moore, R. Cooke, J. Speerin, George-street; W. C. Curtis, Bourke-street; Edward Turner, J. W. Cummins, Robert Douglas, Hunter-street; J. B. O'Connor, T. M. Slattery, Queen-street; Joseph G. O'Connor, York-street; James Coleman, Charlotte-place; J. O'Brien, Kent-street; Robert Henderson, Margaret-street; Dennis Kearney, Frederick Riley, P. O'Dowd, Thomas E. Barry, J. Spinks, James Madden, King-street; Joseph Dyer, Fort-street; A. W. Deak, Elizabeth-street.

CHANDLER, ALFRED, of Pitt-street, nominated by Charles Moore, W. P. Woolcott, W. T. Pinhey, Alexander Myers, Coleman Cantor, M. J. Peden, George Moore, Pitt-street—Anthony Hordern, W. R. Piddington, T. T. Jones, Robert Elvy, Thomas Buckland, J. Holdsworth, J. V. Barnard, Edward Goddard, Francis Giles, John Thompson, E. J. Scrivener, Samuel Owen, of George-street; Joseph Kohn, Hunter-street; Thomas Farrell, King-street.

DEAN, CHARLES M., of Bridge-street, nominated by Joseph G. O'Connor, James Madden, William Manson, York-street; James Gray, Stanley-street; Frank Senior, J. B. Holdsworth, John Sands, E. Dawson, W. Bradley, E. Newton, C. F. Lamb, George-street; Henry Phillips, Pacific Insurance Company; John Murphy, Parramatta-street; E. Franck, S. Franck, Pitt-street; John Birrell, Waverley; David Milson, Druitt-street; P. L. C. Shepherd, Darling Nursery; E. S. Denis, O'Connell-street; James Wright, Middle-street; J. Holdsworth, Surry Hills; J. B. O'Connor, John Milligan, Queen-street; J. Walter, Victoria-street; J. R. Street, H. Norton, Wynyard-square.

DWYER, JAMES, of Parramatta-street, nominated by R. Caspar, H. Joseph, L. Bornstein, A. Isaacs, George-street; Michael Murphy, Queen-street; Edward Haddon, Liverpool-street; R. Cooper, Castlereagh-street; William Smith, Chippendale; John Johnstone, Linden's-lane.

RUCKER, JOHN HENRY, of George-street. Nominated by Thomas Ireland, John Roberts, J. B. Holdsworth, Anthony Hordern, Henry Prince, W. H. Simpson, Thomas Cripps, George-street; John Flavelle, Fort-street; R. T. Ford, Thomas Hale, Bridge-street; John Hardy, S. C. Burt, Pitt-street; W. M. Manning, Elizabeth-street; Thomas Pottie, Castlereagh-street; P. Mulroney, Jacob Blake, G. C. Aitken, South Head Road; J. M. Niebel, Fitzroy-street; Francis Graham, Campbell-street; R. M'Coy, Redfern.

SIM, ALEXANDER, of Margaret-street and Stanley-street. Nominated by John Young, Roslyn-street; W. O. Gilchrist, Rose Bay; Frederick Parson, Austenheim House; George A. Murray, S. Bennett, George-street; Gavin Mason, S. Thompson, Frederick Perks, Pitt-street; Samuel Priestly, Sussex-street; A. Hollinshed, Forbes-street; James Bluck, Crown-street; Alexander Steel, Devonshire-street; John Hourigan, William-street; W. M. Alderson, W. H. Alderson, Elizabeth-street.

CHARLES MOORE, Returning-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—To the Ratepayers of the City of Sydney.—Gentlemen,—I beg to announce myself a CANDIDATE for RE-ELECTION as City Auditor, trusting that my performance of the duties of that office for the past two years has merited your approval and support.

JOSEPH CARROLL.

ELECTION of AUDITORS for 1868.—To the Ratepayers and Electors of the City of Sydney.—I respectfully solicit your VOTES.

J. H. RUCKER, Accountant, 43, George-street North.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—In compliance with an influentially signed requisition, I have the honour to offer myself a CANDIDATE for the office of CITY AUDITOR, and respectfully solicit the votes of the citizens.

ALFRED CHANDLER,
Auctioneer and Accountant, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS of 1868.—To the City Ratepayers.—At the request of a large and influential number of the citizens, I am induced to become a CANDIDATE for the office of City Auditor, and Solicit your support.

CHARLES M. DEANE, Accountant, &c., 30, Bridge-street.

CAUTION.—I hereby Caution all parties from giving my wife, EMILY KETO, any credit from this date, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.

(Signed) SAMUEL KETO, Pitt-street.

December 12th, 1867.

NOTICE.—TO TANNERS and others.—Ground BARK, of the best quality, always on hand, at the Steam Bark and Saw Mills, foot of Bathurst-street. D. WILSON, proprietor.

NOTICE.—J. LETHEBY has withdrawn from the partnership of J. Young and Co.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

A CARD.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Bay View House, Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River.

AGISTMENT.—Cattle and Horses received in Glenfield Paddocks, where there is abundance of grass and water. Terms—1s for cattle, and 2s for horses, per head per week. Every care taken, but no responsibility. Apply at Glenfield, Liverpool.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers, Tuners, and Repairers, 235, George-street, opposite Bridge-st.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consult Mr. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist. Advice 1s. 342, George-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices, Mittagong and Weatherboard.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, 9, Wynyard-square. Hours of Consultation, from 10 till 12.

REMOVAL.—W. HOWES, Tailor, from Pitt-street, to 88, King-street, 4 doors east of City Bank.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

TURTLE SOUP, TURTLE SOUP, TO-DAY.—Families supplied. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

W. T. MUSTON and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM TIGHE, Plain and Ornamental Japanner, and Japanned Ware Manufacturer, 206, Lower George-street. N.B.—Grocers' Canisters, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Cisterns, &c.

ALBERT LOMER (late Chandler and Lomer), next Lassetter's, 419, George-st. Cartes de Visite, 8s. dozen.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 5s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d, per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

C. PICKERING, opposite Golden Gate, 612, Brickfield-hill. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

MONEY to LEND, at current rates. T. BRERETON WATSON, Solicitor and Notary, Lloyd's-chambers.

£500, £300, £150, for INVESTMENT. Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, 84, King-street.

FOUND, a Sum of MONEY. The owner can have it by giving a proper description. COLE, 380, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

FOUND drifting, a new Sailing DINGY, 10 feet long. The owner can have her by applying to the Master on board the Bramble, Lightship.

LOST, Wednesday, a gold carbuncle EAR-RING, in Crown or Stanley streets. Reward. 166, Crown-st.

LOST, on board ferry boat Atlanta, Green Leather BAG, containing silver watch and purse (money in it), and other articles. The finder will be rewarded on returning it at Volunteer Club, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, on Wednesday, a Bay MARE, branded 7 over H on near shoulder. A liberal reward will be given by leaving the same at Walsh, butcher, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN, on the 9th instant, a sandy coloured Slut TERRIER; answers to the name of "Snip." Any one bringing her to 472, George-street, will receive the above; if detained after this date will be prosecuted according to law.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, betweed Bridge and Hunter streets, in George-street, a small black and tan Terrier SLUT; answers to the name of "Gip."

J. M. BROWN, Spring-street.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from the Railway Bridge, Newtown, one-horned white COW, with blue neck, branded L.H near ribs and also on near thigh. If strayed, 10s.; if stolen, £1 will be given on conviction of the thief, by applying to J. Hexley, Railway Bridge, Newtown.

MONEY FOUND.—Apply to Clerk of the Peace, Macquarie-street.

No. 67-140. Town Clerk's Office. Sydney, 11th December, 1867.

PUBLIC STAND for OMNIBUSES at COOGEE BAY; and DRAY STAND in YORK-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of Sydney have appointed a Public Stand for Omnibuses at Coogee Bay, north side, ten yards west of Dr. Reid's, running westwards; the route to be—Wynyard-square, along Wynyard-street, George-street, Bathurst-street, Elizabeth-street, South Head Road, and Randwick Road to Coogee. And a Public Stand for Licensed Drays—on the west side of York-street, between Barrack and Wynyard streets.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-141. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BRICKLAYERS. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with the Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz.:—

Construction of a Brick Sewer, between Buckingham-street and Little Buckingham-street.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-144. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

TO PRINTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the supply of FIVE THOUSAND CARDS OF ADMISSION to the Citizens' Ball, to be given to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Tenders to be accompanied by a specimen card, printed in gold and colour and in type, and of a size at the discretion of the printer, and in the form of the card exhibited at this office.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-144. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

TO GASFITTERS and other.—TENDERS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Gas-fittings necessary for effectively lighting the Pavilion in Hyde Park.

Tenders to be accompanied by all necessary plans and specifications of the method proposed by the parties tendering for lighting the building, and stating a price at which the whole of the work will be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The fittings to be the property of the contractor, and to be removed by him when the building is taken down.

Ground plan and elevation of the Pavilion may be seen at this office.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY READ.—TENDERS will be received for purchase of the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in lease of quarry, together with building stone, trucks, implements, boat, &c. Apply H. VAUGHAN, Auctioneer, 149, King-street East.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.—TENDERS are required for the undermentioned butchers' meat, of the best quality:—

Mutton, by the sheep
Beef, by the quarter
Ditto, corned, by the lb.
Ditto suet, by the lb.

COAL AND WOOD.

Best screened Newcastle coal, per imperial ton
Best ironbark billet wood, 9 inches, ditto ditto.

Soap, per cwt.
Tallow candles, per lb.

For conveyance of committee, and others, to and from Randwick, also parcels for institution, by omnibus.

Tender to be forwarded on or before TUESDAY, 17th instant, to the Superintendent, at Randwick, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for the completion of works in William and St. Mary's streets, at the risk and cost of the contractor who has abandoned the same.

For particulars apply at the office of the Surveyor, Darling-street, office hours 9 to 11.

J. M'DONALD, Surveyor.

9th December, 1867.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of FRANK HUTCHINSON, of Sydney, Writer.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANK HUTCHINSON, the abovenamed insolvent, intends to apply to his Honor, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh day of December now instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as the application can be heard, for the release of his estate from sequestration.

Dated this eleventh day of December, A.D. 1867.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Solicitor for the said insolvent, 311, George-street, Sydney.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Dentist, has no connection with any one of the same name. Bligh and Hunter streets.

MR. WALTER M. ADAMS, B.A., Classman and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, prepares PUPILS for the University Examinations. 9, Bligh-street.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes will take place at 11.30 a.m., on FRIDAY next, December 13th. The attendance of the public is invited.

A. B. WEIGALL, Head Master.

THE MISSES COOKSEY, CARTHORNA, DARLING POINT, SCHOOL.—Duties will terminate TUESDAY, 17th instant, and be resumed WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, when there will be VACANCIES.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen.—The holidays will begin on the 20th instant, and end TUESDAY, 21st January. New pupils above 10 years of age not received.

LESSONS in English, French, Latin, Piano, Singing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., at moderate rates. Apply COLE, Bookseller, King-street.

JUST received, PORTRAIT of H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED, K.G., Duke of Edinburgh, in his naval uniform, engraved on steel. Price 3s 6d, by post 4s.

WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1868, all sizes and bindings. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

SCHOOL PRIZES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A very large collection of handsomely-bound BOOKS on hand, suitable. Inspection invited.

WILLIAM MADDOCK, Importer, 383, George-street.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street, open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Subscribers can commence at any time, the subscription dating from day of entrance. Catalogues and terms to be had gratis.

FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from 1855 to 1866, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Herald Office.

BOOKS for Prizes in every variety of prices and bindings. J. J. MOORE, George-street.

LOCKED UP!

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.

In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the Herald Office.

GORDON and GOTCH,
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS
will be published on
TUESDAY, December 17th,
Price One Shilling,
containing
Coloured Supplement:
THE BUSH FIRE,
and the following amongst other Engravings,

The Duke of Edinburgh in Melbourne
Torchlight Procession by the Germans.

Illuminations in Fitzroy Gardens.

Ball given to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in the New Exhibition Building.

Reception of Prince Alfred by the Mayor and Corporation. 1, View looking Westward in Collins-street. 2, View looking towards site of New Town Hall.

Chinese Triumphal Arch in Little Bourke-street.

Death of Troopers Power and Cahill,
&c., &c.

Tale—"The Foundling," with engravings, continued.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—Cartoon, "I know a Bank," THIS DAY. Price, threepence.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—THIS DAY, Political Eclogues—the Lay of a Disconsolate Treasurer. 3d.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—THIS DAY, Masters Joseph's Room. Unavoidably left over from last week.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—THIS DAY, Royal Reception Committee—heads of the people.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.—The Great £1000 Handicap for Mayoralty. 172, Pitt-street.

THE GREAT UNSTAMPED.
See TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

AUSTRALIA VINCTA.
PUNCH, THIS DAY.

GAME FOR THE PRINCE.
In TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

JACKASSIANA.
See PUNCH, TO-DAY.

HOW IT HAPPENED.
In TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

NO. 186, Vol. 8, of SYDNEY PUNCH, will be published THIS DAY.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—A large variety of Books, suitable for prizes, on SALE, by JOHN SANDS, George-st.

ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS.—A valuable assortment of Classical and other Literature, in best bindings, on SALE, by

JOHN SANDS, George-street.

LETTS'S Commercial DIARIES, all the varieties. JOHN SANDS, Agent for Sydney.

THE BOOK
THAT EVERYBODY NEEDS
is
COOKE'S ALMANAC AND POSTAL GUIDE,
64 pages, 6d; post free, 8d.
COOKE'S, Stationers' Hall, 570, opposite Cathedral.

NOW READY,
COOKE'S ALMANAC AND POSTAL GUIDE.
☞ Don't take any but Cooke's; it is the largest, best, and cheapest. 64 pages, only 6d; post free, 8d.

PIANOS for Sale or Hire, Frith and Co., next Pitt-st. Church, tuners, &c., H. Marshall and M. Dorney.

ROYAL VISIT WALTZES.—Mr. H. Marsh's best composition—price 3s. W. H. PALING.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1867.—Any unsettled CLAIMS against the Flood Relief Committee are requested to be sent in immediately to Mr. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Treasurer, George-street, for liquidation.

MR. F. CLARK, of 115, King-street, requests to know whether it is the intention of the Hairdressers' Committee to carry their POLES on the occasion of the procession about to take place, or a gigantic BROWN Lamp?

TO PROFESSOR MAC.—Sir,—I have been afflicted for three years with rheumatism, particularly in my knees and ankles, and at times unable to walk, except with crutches. I must attribute it to wettings on the New Zealand diggings. I applied to you for your remedy, and in six days am now able to walk free from pain under your treatment. I have been under the treatment of many eminent men in this town, and various doctors in six different townships in New Zealand, used many lotions, baths, rubbing in, and large quantities of medicines too numerous to mention, without any benefit indeed, until you applied your remedy. I can also state I knew you in Otago, New Zealand, when you were disabled from rheumatism, but I suppose you then did not know your present extraordinary remedy. I am now relieved of misery.

I am, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant,
P. MOSS.

N.B.—I shall be only pleased to verify this with indisputable references to any inquiries at the address as below.

28, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, 10th December, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF TATTERSALL'S RACES, with the view of the same being honoured by the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The above Races will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1868, and not on the 1st of the same month as previously stated. Day of general entry farther postponed to 3rd of January. An amended Programme will shortly appear.

By Order of the Committee,
J. HERALD, Secretary.

MILITARY and CIVIL CRICKET CLUB.—Scratch MATCH, SATURDAY, 14th instant. Play to commence at 1.30. Elevens chosen on the ground.

IRON CISTERNS.
F. BRABY and CO., having laid down extensive and improved machinery in their new range of buildings, Ida Wharf, Deptford, are now prepared to supply WROUGHT IRON TANKS, BLACK, GALVANIZED or PAINTED, of superior quality, at reduced prices, and at a very short notice.

Lists on application to F. BRABY and CO. (Limited), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, London.

BURROW'S GLASSES, Binoculars for Sea or Field.

Light mounts for India, Naval Officers, Military Officers, Riflemen and Deer Stalkers' use. Burrow's Glasses, Malvern. India mounts, £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s; aluminium, £10 10s, £14 14s, and £18 18s. Illustrated catalogues. Address, with remittance, W. and J. BURROW, Malvern, England; or order through Smith, Elder, and Co., and Grindlay and Co. *** See name and address on the glasses.

ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE, best brands, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

DAWSON'S ALE for SALE, in Quarts and Pints, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

WORTHINGTON'S No. 3 ALE, in hogsheads, landed. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CLEARING SALE OF JEWELLERY.—W. MAC DONNELL and CO. beg to announce that a clearing Sale of jewellery and other valuable goods, accumulated during the past year, will be made at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
commencing on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th,
and continuing up to the new year.

The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to this genuine sale. 326, George-street, Sydney.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. Spectacles for failing sight, best convex glass, 5s; invisible steel, with grooved concave lenses, 10s 6d. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

OATEN HAY.—Camden pressed oaten hay for SALE. STEPHEN NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

BACON.—For SALE, 1 ton very superior, in 1 cwt. bales. H. R. REID, 52, Clarence-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Reduced to £7 10s.
Depot, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Butter in five minutes, 12s 6d each. 432, George-street.

RULING MACHINE—a first-class one for SALE cheap. A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at half-past 4 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Private Secretary brought down a message from the Governor.

The PRESIDENT communicated the message, which conveyed the assent to the Insolvency Proceedings Facilitation Bill, and the Fisheries Act Amendment Bill.

Another message conveyed the assent to the Waterview Dry Dock Bill; and a third message conveyed the assent to the St. Andrew's College Bill and the Hartley Vale Colliery Railway Bill.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

Mr. WEEKES brought up a report from the select committee appointed to consider this bill.

The bill as amended in select committee to be read a second time to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL DAY.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL moved,—"That, in addition to the present days of sitting, this House will, during the remainder of the session, unless otherwise ordered, meet for dispatch of business at 4 o'clock on Tuesday in each week, and that Government business have precedence of general business on that day."

Agreed to.

NECROPOLIS REGULATION BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the Necropolis Regulation Bill be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Assembly with a schedule of amendments therein made.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of a bill to enable the Government to raise a loan of one million pounds towards the completion of the railway lines already sanctioned. The Legislative Assembly having granted a loan of a million, the bill was now presented to this House. This bill contained a clause in consequence of which it differed from ordinary bills. The second clause provided for the extinction of the debt, and conferred the necessary powers for that purpose. The second clause provided: "From the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight to the thirty first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one inclusive, the sum of fifty thousand pounds shall be appropriated and applied by the Government of New South Wales, each year, towards the payment of interest of the said loan, and thereafter the sum of seventy thousand pounds shall be appropriated and applied each year during the currency of the loan in the following manner namely:—1. Towards the payment of interest on the loan. 2. Towards the reduction and final extinction of the loan by the payment of twenty thousand pounds as a sinking fund of two per centum, to be determined by annual drawings at par. 3. Towards the purchase of the debentures of the loan." This course had not usually been pursued, but it had been adopted on the advice of the financial managers of the Government — the Oriental Bank in England. The Government had thought it desirable to introduce the principle into this bill. Twenty thousand pounds were to be set aside annually to pay off each year after the first year. The fifty thousand pounds set aside for interest would not all be required, as the amount of debt was decreased, and it was intended to set aside the saving together with £20,000 in reduction of the debt.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON could not allow so important a subject to pass without comment. Although favourable to a loan to a certain extent, there were objections to this measure. This was not the first time we had had debentures of different kinds placed in the market at the same time. We had Treasury bills at 6 per cent., while the ordinary loan debentures were 5 per cent. This must have the effect of damaging the ordinary security. He did not think much was to be hoped from a sinking fund, and while we were compelled to borrow, he did not think the plan feasible. Rather they should borrow so much less than the sum it was proposed to set aside. And the bill did not state where the sum to be set aside was to come from—it was not by the bill made a charge upon the Consolidated Fund. This, too, he thought a very inopportune time to propose such a change, for the time was not far distant when the Government would be compelled to deal with the whole question of the debt. It was the more so when we were on the eve of passing an important measure like the Municipalities Bill, which would relieve the Government and enable them to deal with the subject of taxation. He desired not to be thought opposed to the extension of railways—none desired more than he did to see them extended; he did not look on the money borrowed for railways as an actual debt—he looked on it as money borrowed for the improvement of property. It was not like a war expenditure, for which there was nothing to show. However, he did not mean to oppose the measure, but as he entertained these objections, he should not have been justified in giving a silent vote.

Mr. HAY did not wish to put any impediment in the way of extending the railways into those parts of the country which had long been determined on. He was sorry, however, to see the small returns made from the railways, or likely to be returned under the present system of management. It appeared to him that a number of useless trains were run; that passenger trains were run when combined goods and passenger trains would have answered; passenger trains were run without a passenger. It was necessary that there should be a large amount of traffic to make trains stopping at every small place pay. The system of management must be adapted to the circumstances of the colony. The losses did not arise from the small charges, but from the number of unnecessary trains that are run at a large expense. But the railway management was but a part of a large system, for it appeared to him that the object of Government long had been to spend as much as the Legislative would entrust them with, without any attempt whatever to economise. If the present system of borrowing were carried on so long as we could find people to lend, without any attempt to economise, we should be pursuing a course to ruin. It must be known to every one that almost every interest was now in a very depressed state, and that this was not a time for incurring unnecessary obligations or imposing fresh taxation. But it was necessary, whatever the system of management, to complete the lines, in order to give them a chance of making a return. He, like his hon. friend, had little faith in a sinking fund. His notion of a sinking fund would be to purchase out of surplus revenue a certain number of our own debentures—not to go on borrowing to make provision for this sinking fund—borrowing with one hand to pay with the other. He did not approve of changing the character of our loans. Let the whole debt be dealt with, and not be passing a loan one year on one principle, another on another—confusing capitalists and impressing them with the idea that we did not know what we were about. He had rather that the bill should pass without the second clause, which he confessed he did not quite understand. The system of drawing must prevent their getting into the most desirable hands—into the hands of those who would hold them as permanent investments, and in the colony itself. This drawing would have the effect of keeping them in the hands of stockjobbers in London, into whose hands he had no desire to play. If any member proposed to expunge the second clause of the bill, he should cordially support the motion.

Mr. GORDON believed in almost every word which had fallen from his hon. friend, in reference to the second clause of the bill now before the House. In his opinion it was a very great misfortune to the colony that our securities, of different kinds, should be placed in the market for negociation. It was a most undesirable thing that such securities, of two or three classes, should, at once, be sent floating about, in the market, at one and the same time, for the effect of such a course of proceeding tended, as he could not but think, to depreciate the value of such securities, and materially to shake that confidence with which they ought to be generally regarded. He must confess, also, that he could not understand what was meant by annually appropriating and applying a portion of £70,000 "towards the reduction and final extinction of the loan by the payment of £20,000 as a sinking fund of 2 per centum, to be determined by annual drawings at par." He could not understand that. He could understand the establishment of a sinking fund if we were to determine to cease borrowing money for several years; and, whilst adopting such a policy, should arrange to put aside a certain sum annually for the redemption of the whole debt. But how a sinking fund could reasonably be contended for when we should continue to borrow year by year, as was now proposed, he certainly could not understand. The bill proposed that a sinking fund should be established, and yet it was equally clear that we were to go on borrowing at five per cent, and be only getting two per cent. for what we should so put aside towards the extinguishing of the debt. It certainly appeared to him that such a transaction involved nothing more nor less than the clear loss of three per cent. That was how the matter appeared to him. He was also very desirous that a greater degree of facility should be afforded for the investment of that capital in this country which was now lying idle, and should like to see securities placed in the market for negotiation here. He thought that securities so placed in the market in this colony would be readily taken up, and had no doubt but that a quarter of a million so issued would at once be bought up. It had long appeared to him that the railways in this colony could not be made to pay for many long years to come, and that it was even doubtful whether it was desirable to burden the community to any further extent by the formation of railways through many a barren wilderness of the interior, where there was not any probable grounds for expecting that they could ever be made to pay. He should be prepared to vote against the second clause altogether, if a motion to that effect should be made.

The PRESIDENT said that it did appear to him that the arguments against the second clause of the bill made use of by Mr. Deas Thomson, Sir William Manning, and Mr. Gordon had been very weighty—such as, he thought, could not be very easily answered. He understood, however, from the Postmaster-General, that this clause had been introduced into the bill at the express suggestion of the authorities. [Mr. DOCKER explained that what he had said was that the authorities of the Oriental Bank in London had some time ago made a suggestion, of a general character, that the colonial securities would be more easily negotiable if some arrangement were adopted—some principle by which the debt incurred might be provided for.] The suggestion made then had been one of a general character, but they were to suppose that it had been kept in view in the framing of this bill. He thought the Government ought to be perfectly satisfied that they would be in a position to save a definite and considerable sum annually to pay off the entire debt, before they contemplated the establishment of any sinking fund at all. It appeared to him that the very fact of the Government of this country being obliged to continue to borrow largely was in itself, a most conclusive proof that no such scheme could yet be carried out with any practical advantage. And as the name of the Oriental Bank had been incidentally mentioned, he must take occasion, as an old colonist, to express the very deep sense of humiliation with which he had recently learned, from a printed correspondence between the Colonial Treasurer and the manager of that bank, that the authorities should have refused to advance to the Government of this colony so inconsiderable a sum as £900. What the relations could possibly have been between the bank and the Government of this colony which could have led to such a refusal, and to the tone of the correspondence in which that refusal appeared, he was at a loss to know. This much, however, he desired to say, that he hoped, after the way in which the authorities of that bank had presumed to treat the Government, that the Government would not have any further dealings with them. [An hon. member: The account has been withdrawn, you know.] He wished also to inquire whether the Government did not intend to carry the Southern line beyond Goulburn? There was a productive country beyond Goulburn. In the Yass district wheat was largely grown, and still further on, at Albury, there was a wine country, in which wines were grown, which were already much sought after in Victoria and there preferred, as they would be here, to all other wines produced in New South Wales. It would, he thought, be worth the serious attention of the Government to consider whether the plan adopted in Ireland for the extension of railways might not be advantageously adopted in this colony. In Ireland there was an arrangement by which the owners of lands through which the railway might pass, and by which the value of such lands would be enhanced—consented to bear a proportionate part of the expense of constructing such a line. He feared that in this country we should never get right until we got cheap land. (Hear, hear.) If we had land cheap we should soon have landowners of all grades all over the country, by whom the resources of the land would be duly developed. The idea of many landowners being a disadvantage to the community was a bugbear to which we should attach no importance whatever. He looked forward to the time when our financial difficulties would take such an aspect as would make it indispensably necessary for us to reorganise our land system altogether.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that as even hypocrisy was a tribute to virtue, so the very proposal to any kind of sinking fund, even such as that here shadowed forth, might be taken to be a remote contemplation of the expediency of paying back what was borrowed. He was happy to see some manifestation of a desire to pay for money borrowed on the part of the Government, although the project for such a payment was one of rather too hopeful a character to be looked upon as much better than a mere gambling speculation upon the value of our securities. He should be in favour of a sinking fund if we were in a country where the State had ceased to borrow, and had surplus money to retrieve its obligations. The project was of a piece with the financial ingenuity which had been manifested by this Government for some time past. He hoped that the Council would not give its sanction to the clause. The House was, of course, bound to give its sanction to the raising of the loan for which the bill had been drawn, but he felt grave doubts as to whether they would be justified in acquiescing in the questionable principle laid down in the second clause of this bill.

Mr. DOCKER, in reply, desired to correct a misapprehension which had been expressed by the President as to what he had said respecting the suggestion offered by the Oriental Bank. What he had said was that the first idea of it arose out of a financial suggestion on the part of the authorities of the Oriental Bank in London, the fact being pointed out that if there were some general plan devised by the Government for the prospective redemption of the debt, the colonial securities would as a matter of course be more readily negotiable. That suggestion had, however, been made as a general proposition long before the adoption of the principle in the second clause of this bill. He had been surprised at the ethical lecture of Sir William Manning on the subject of hypocrisy, and had at first wondered how that hon. member intended to apply his remarks. He intended, as it would seem, to apply his observations about hypocrisy to the Government, and he was quite ready to admit that the hon. member was, no doubt, perfectly competent to judge of their applicability. But this he could venture to assure the hon. member, whatever he might choose to think, that the Government had no hypocritical intentions in the course of proceeding indicated by the second clause of the bill, neither had they any idea of availing themselves of any gambling speculation as to the value of our securities under this clause of the bill. The principle so warmly objected to, and set forth in the measure, was one which was embodied in the debenture itself. [Sir WILLIAM MANNING: A sort of lottery transaction.] Not at all; merely what it purported to be. He was wholly unable to see how it could be argued that the introduction of this clause would not confer a higher value on our securities. The party purchasing would have a guarantee which he had a right to look for, and he would know therefrom that the debentures he purchased would always possess an ascertainable value. He could not see how the adoption of the principle of a sinking fund could possibly be injurious to our credit. With regard to the remarks of his hon. friend, Mr. Deas Thomson, who had deprecated these arrangements for such a loan, as being of a piecemeal character, he would only observe that it was not the Government's fault if it was a piecemeal business; the other House had reduced the sum asked for, and this was now only for the carrying out of lines already authorised to be completed up to a certain point. The Government had intended to complete the Western and Northern lines to their respective termini; but in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to sanction what was proposed, the completeness of their design had been interfered with. They had had reasons to know that it would indisputably be for the interests of this colony first, under the circumstances, to complete the Southern line, and they therefore proposed to do so. Whatever there was of a "piecemeal" character about the matter was certainly not fairly attributable to the Government. He felt that he need not allude to the remarks of the hon member (Mr. Hay) as to the management of the railway, because he thought that the House must see that they were wholly irrelevant. [Mr. HAY: Not at all.] He thought so, and had listened to them on such an occasion with some surprise. The hon. member knew, if he had any matter of complaint as regarded management, that he had only to make it known in the proper quarter. His remarks had, therefore, as he contended, been wholly out of place.

The motion was then put and agreed to, the bill read a second time, and its committal ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

GRAPE VINES AND GRAPES.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the bill to prohibit the importation of grape vines, cuttings, and grapes. It was known to hon. members that a disease which had committed great ravages in wine growing countries had reached Queensland, and upon representation made to the Government this bill had been introduced at the instance of extensive vine growers. It might appear harsh to prohibit the importation of grapes, but it was thought that the disease might be brought by grapes as well as vines, and this prohibition could not seriously affect any one. He moved the second reading.

Carried.

The bill was read a second time, and the consideration in committee fixed for to-morrow.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved the House into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Municipalities Bill.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 were agreed to without remark.

Clause 8, "Boroughs and municipal districts may be constituted."

Sir W. MACARTHUR asked the hon. member in charge of the bill to consent to the postponement of this clause until next week, as he wished to obtain information without which he was not prepared to go into a discussion of it.

Mr. DOCKER wished to know what the objection to the clause was.

Sir W. MACARTHUR said that one point on which he wished for information was the numbers fixed. He desired to obtain information as to the numbers of population of small villages, with a view to considering the effect the numbers fixed might have upon neighbouring property.

Mr. DOCKER did not see that he could well refuse the request, but had the hon. member well considered the effect of the clause as drawn? He had no objection, however, to postpone the clause.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING thought the clause had better be postponed, that the attention of hon. members might more particularly be given to it. He had some doubts himself as to the first portion of the clause.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought this one of the most important clauses of the bill, and on its meaning being made clear depended the whole working of the measure. He always objected to rural municipalities being mixed up with towns, as the rural districts were sure to be victimised. He thought that the clause should be postponed until Tuesday at least.

The clause was postponed.

Clause 9 was agreed to.

Clause 10 was amended by a transposition of words, and agreed to.

Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 were agreed to without opposition.

Clause 26, "Council how composed," &c.

Mr. GORDON said it had been represented to him by several members of the other House that this clause had been passed without consideration. The number of aldermen fixed—twelve—was considered too large. It might be impossible to get twelve—he proposed therefore to reduce the number twelve to nine.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON pointed out that an amendment would be required in an earlier part of the clause. Perhaps his hon. friend in charge of the bill would consent to postpone the clause.

Mr. DOCKER said that he thought the hon. member was in error in saying that this clause had not been fully considered. He found these amendments had been postponed, and the clause was discussed, and an amendment was adopted in the clause.

Mr. GORDON said he must then have been misinformed, he had been assured that the clause had been passed without any discussion. If he could not give more satisfactory reasons than at present, he should not think it wise to press the amendment.

Sir W. MANNING said it would be well to give a power to municipalities, or either to the Executive, to say what the number of aldermen should be.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 were agreed to without opposition.

Clause 32, "Who may be elected mayor," was postponed.

Clauses 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 were agreed to.

Clauses 39 and 40, "Retirement of aldermen," were postponed.

Clause 41, "Election of mayor."

Sir W. MANNING proposed to amend the clause by expunging the "hour of noon," leaving the returning-officer to fix the day and hour for the election.

The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 42. Mayor to be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that considerable attention had been directed to this clause, and he had been informed, on good authority, that in some country districts persons likely to be elected mayors would be, in some cases, unable to read or write. He moved that the clause be expunged.

Mr. DOCKER feared that if it was as stated by the hon. member, that persons who could neither read nor write would be the ones chosen for such offices, it would cast a damper upon those who desired now to see municipalities extended. But it would be well to consider whether, by retaining the clause, they would not hold out an inducement to well-qualified persons to come forward.

Mr. LORD wished to expunge the clause.

Mr. HAY said the administration of justice had nothing to do with the office of mayor. A man might be very well fitted for mayor—to look after the improvement of property—yet wholly unfit to be entrusted with the administration of justice, or be placed in the commission of the Peace, and he thought that the suggestion of holding it out as an inducement to men to come forward that they should be justices of the Peace for one year was a very questionable one. While, if a man was intrusted with the administration of justice for a year, it would be a slur to strike him out at the end of the year. He thought it better to strike out the clause and leave it to the Executive to say who should be justices.

Sir W. MACARTHUR said most of the gentlemen who were qualified were already on the commission.

Mr. JENNINGS said that in the neighbouring colony the operation of a similar clause was inconvenient. A person elected to the office of mayor was magistrate within his own municipality—cases from without the municipality came before him, and rather than have to leave the Bench he sought to be made a magistrate of the territory, and a very undesirable pressure was brought to bear upon the Government, which was very undesirable. He thought it better that the clause should be expunged.

Mr. DOCKER said the object of the clause was that there should be an officer with a quasi-judicial power to act within his municipality.

Sir W. MANNING said, upon more mature consideration, he did not think the clause should be expunged. A similar clause had been in force for nine years—the other branch of the Legislature had repealed it here, and he was not disposed to reject it. If he could learn that during the past nine years the law had worked evil, he would say change it; but as it had not, he would not deprive the municipalities which had always had their mayors magistrates of the privilege and position to which they had grown accustomed. It was also an inducement to better people to come forward, and it would make people more cautious whom they elected when they remembered that they were electing one who was to be a magistrate. The election of mayor was a double election. The people elected the aldermen and the aldermen elected their mayor, and if they were satisfied then he did not see why any one else should not be.

Mr. HAY repeated his objection to the principle of election of these persons, for the same principle would apply to the election of magistrates, of Judges throughout the country. He thought it better to leave out the clause, and he thought that in coming to a decision all hon. members might from their own experience, be able to decide to agree with Mr. Jennings or otherwise, and he had been informed on good authority, that while some who held such offices were well fitted to administer justice, yet there were others who from education, from previous character, even their present business, ought not to be entrusted with the administration of justice. Publicans would probably in many cases be elected mayors; and however respectable a man a publican might be, he did not think that from the nature of his business he should be entrusted with the office of justice of the Peace.

Mr. DOCKER defended the clause. It was not a new system—it was one known in England; and he did not think the arguments used bore upon this particular kind of magistrate, whose sphere of office would be confined to his municipality.

On the question being put a division was called, and the clause was negatived by a majority of nine to five.

The clause was consequently struck out.

Clauses 42 to 51 (both inclusive) were passed without amendment.

Clause 52. "Electors."

Mr. DOCKER said that in moving the second reading he had stated that he proposed moving an amendment on this clause in order to obviate an objection which had been raised to it, whereby it was presumed that the possessor of one property in a municipality might, by a forced construction of the clause, be, perhaps, supposed to be able to claim a cumulative vote if his property should happen to lie in different wards—after the subdivision of a municipality into wards. He did not think that such was the effect of the terms of the clause, but some had thought so, and it was desirable to have the clause modified, so as to obviate the objection.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought it would be desirable to postpone the clause.

After some few observations from Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR, the further consideration of the clause was postponed.

Clauses 53 and 54 were read and agreed to.

Clause 55. "Inspection of lists."

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR objected to the terms of this clause, in the fifth line of it. In some places newspapers did not circulate sufficiently to give that general publicity that was desirable to any publication of lists by such means. He thought the "Municipal list" should be posted up in some public place.

Mr. DOCKER pointed out that the council clerk was bound to keep a copy of the list, to which all persons, within reasonable hours, were to have access. He thought that provision, with the provision for advertisement in a newspaper, would be sufficient.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR differed from him, and sustained his objection.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought that a copy of the list should be posted up on the door of the court-house.

Mr. DOCKER said that would be all very well, but what was to be done in places where there was no Court-house.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that it might, in such a contingency, be arranged to be done in some other public place.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 56 and 57 were also postponed.

Clause 58 ("Council clerk, valuers and collectors of rates to attend," &c.) was passed without discussion.

Clause 59 ("Power of Revision Court to summon witnesses," &c.) was postponed.

Clause 60 ("Revision of the lists") was passed.

Clauses 61 and 62 were postponed.

On clause 62, "Construction of preceding sections after division of municipality into wards," some conversation arose, in which Mr. DEAS THOMSON, Mr DOCKER, and Mr. HAY took part. Mr. DOCKER intimated that he wished the clause to be postponed to some future occasion. Mr HAY said the clause could not be definitely settled until the Council had agreed upon what was to be the constitution of the Revision Court.

The clause was thereupon postponed.

Clauses 63, 64, 65, and 66 were passed without amendment.

Clause 67, "Election of auditors."

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, this clause was amended, in the 16th and 19th lines, by striking out the word "that" in both places.

The clause, so amended, was agreed to.

Clauses 68 and 69 were agreed to.

Clause 70.—"Contested elections; by ballot, and when."

Mr. DOCKER said he had an amendment to propose in reference to this clause. The amendment was to substitute the word "three" for "four," in the 57th line of the clause. He was informed that a considerable importance was attached to this amendment. It was argued that in many places in the country it would be impossible, if the poll was kept open till 4 o'clock, to scrutinise the votes the same evening, where the municipality extended over a large area. The declaration of the poll was evidently fixed for the next day.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not see how the proposed change would affect a municipality that included any very large district.

Mr. HAY concurred with Mr. Deas Thomson in the view he took of the matter.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 were agreed to without discussion.

Clause 81. "Questions to be put to voters."

Sir WILLIAM MANNING proposed an amendment, to make the provision clear as to the answer, to be given to questions put to voters.

The amendment was acceded to by Mr. DOCKER, and the clause amended accordingly.

Clause 82. "Ballot-boxes to be transmitted to returning-officer."

Mr. HAY pointed out that in the larger municipalities, where ballot-boxes had to be sent from distances, this clause, and the 83rd, which provided for the ascertainment and declaration of the poll, could not be carried out. He thought it better to postpone both these clauses.

Mr. DOCKER did not think the objection applied to the 82nd clause, but he fully admitted the force of the objection to the 83rd clause, which it would be impossible to carry out in the larger municipalities.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON pointed to the clauses in the Electoral Act which provided that the polling papers should be sent with the least possible delay, and the returning-officer was to proceed "as soon as possible afterwards," &c.

Mr. DOCKER asked leave to postpone both clauses, which were postponed accordingly.

Clauses 84 to 113 inclusive were agreed to.

Clause 114. "Mayors to be gazetted."

Mr. DOCKER moved that the word "Government" be inserted before Gazette, when the latter occurred in the clause.

Agreed to, and clause as amended passed.

Clause 115 was agreed to.

Clause 116 was postponed.

Clauses 117 and 118 were agreed to.

Clause 119. "Necessary powers of the Council for improvements, &c."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought the clause open to objection, as not providing for compensation to parties whose lands were entered upon.

Mr. DOCKER said that was met by the proviso.

The clause was verbally amended by the insertion of the word "road" and agreed to.

Clauses 120 to 140 were agreed to without remark.

"Special powers."—Clauses 141 to 146 were agreed to without remark.

Mr. DOCKER moved the insertion of two new clauses—to stand 147 and 148.—Clause 147 to read as follows:—

"147. The councils of any two or more municipalities may unite in establishing free infant schools, as hereinbefore provided, for the common use and advantage of such municipalities and may from time to time appoint joint committees of management for the proper conduct of the same. Provided that no person shall be a member of any such joint committee of management who is not an alderman of one of the municipalities so uniting in the establishment of any such school."

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. DOCKER moved the adoption of the following new clause:—

"148. All by-laws for the regulation of any Free Infant school which may be established by the united action of two or more municipalities shall be confirmed by the council of each of such municipalities."

Agreed to.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Clause 147. "Powers to council to appoint and remunerate officers."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved that the clause be postponed, as he intended to move an addition providing that when the population reached the number of three thousand the appointment of a Health Officer should be compulsory, such officer to be a duly qualified medical practitioner; the duties the same as those under the Municipal Act of Sydney.

Mr. DOCKER thought the motions suggested would properly form the subject of a new clause.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he did propose to make it a special and mandatory clause, but it would be more convenient to propose the 147th clause, as he wished the provisions of the two next clauses to apply. He gave notice of his intention to move a new clause to precede the 147th.

The 147th clause was postponed.

Clauses 148 to 160 inclusively were agreed to.

Assessments, rates, and accounts.—Clause 161, definition of rateable property.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he had several amendments to propose, exempting reserves for public recreation, Public schools, and property belonging to the Municipality of the City of Sydney. He moved that the clause be postponed.

Mr. DOCKER said he was prepared to assent to these amendments; but, as some debate might arise, he thought that it would be better now to move that the Chairman leave the chair and report progress. If they devoted another evening to the bill they might get through it.

The Chairman left the chair and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

SALE OF IMPROVED LANDS.

Mr. DOCKER moved the House into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the sale of Improved Lands Bill.

The bill was taken through committee, and reported without amendment, and the report was adopted and the third reading fixed for to-morrow.

GATES ON PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

The consideration of the message of the Legislative Assembly on the Council's amendments in this bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at half-past 9 p.m., until 4 p.m. to-morrow (Friday.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

DEDICATION OF CROWN LANDS.

Mr. J. STEWART asked the Secretary for Public Lands—"1. To which of the public purposes, or for which of the sites specified in section 5 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, have 13 acres and 23 perches of Crown land near Goulburn been dedicated to a Roman Catholic Episcopal residence? 2. What words in section 5 of the Act aforesaid authorise the dedication of 18 acres 3 roods and 1 perch of Crown land near Goulburn for a Roman Catholic diocesan seminary? 3. On what authority, in what manner, and for what purpose, have 24 acres of the Parramatta Domain been dedicated to the Roman Catholic Orphan school? 4. Have these lands been vested in the clergy solely, or have the laity any right or interest in them? 5. How many separate portions of land have been dedicated to public recreation within the town of Kiama? 6. What is the total area of land dedicated to public recreation, to water supply, and commonage in Kiama?"

Mr. WILSON said, in answer to the first question, the land had been dedicated under the 5th clause of the Alienation Act, as being for a public purpose, and being of a kindred character to the purposes therein specified. It had been the practice of all Governments to make grants for the residence of bishops and clergymen. (2) The words for any "college, school, mechanics' institute, public library, museum," &c. (3.) By the passing of the Act 20 Vict., No. 35, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, was empowered to dispose of the Parramatta Domain, as waste lands of the Crown with the exception of a portion thereof, not less than 200 acres, to be reserved for a park. The land above referred to did not form a part of that which had since been appropriated for a park, and the dedication had been carried out in accordance with the fifth section of the Alienation Act. The land had been given as an addition to the 29 acres 2 roods 28 perches dedicated in 1864, and which was to be used for farm purposes in connection with the Roman Catholic Orphan School. (4.) The lands, although dedicated, had not been granted. For the land dedicated for an episcopal residence a grant would issue to the bishop and his successors. The land given to the Orphan School would be granted to trustees to be approved of by the Government. (5.) Nine. (6.) 56 acres 2 roods 36 perches had been dedicated to water supply and recreation. The Terragong swamps, about a mile and a half from Kiama, and which contained 795 acres, had been dedicated as a permanent common for Kiama and Shellharbour.

PAPERS.

Mr. WILSON laid upon the table returns under 28 Vic., No. 1, sec. 4, of reserves for cities, towns, &c., and water supply from 8th November to 6th December, 1867.

It was ordered that the papers be printed.

THE STAMP ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. JOSEPH presented a petition, signed by J. F. Willis on behalf of a public meeting held in the Exchange, Sydney, praying that the House would not pass the above-mentioned bill.

The petition was read by the Clerk and received.

Mr. FORSTER presented a petition signed by 89 residents of Singleton, protesting against the above bill.

The petition was received.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

Mr. CUNNEEN presented a petition from Mr. Hargraves, the first discoverer of gold in New South Wales, praying that the House would take his case into consideration.

The petition was received.

REAL PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. ISAACS moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Real Property Act. Under this Act, commonly known as Torrens's Act, what were ordinarily called trusts were not registered in the office which was established to carry out the objects of the Act. The consequence was that property conveyed to trustees stood absolutely in their name, absolved from all trusts. This applied to all grants, including grants from the Crown, and the object of the bill was to provide that, in future, trusts in Crown grants should be registered in this office, and that no grants granted by the Crown for public purposes should be subject to be conveyed away in derogation of the intention of the Government in making the grant. Another portion of the bill was intended to remedy a great defect in the existing law, as applied to a case in which death took place after promise of a grant had been given to the person who died. The bill provided that in such cases the grant might issue in such a way as if it had been issued immediately previous to the death of the person in whose favour it was to be made. He could not see that any objection could be made to the bill.

Mr. MACPHERSON (who had objected to the motion being passed as a formal motion) said that he had merely done so to give the Solicitor General an opportunity of making a speech. He was quite sure the country would be delighted to hear that the hon member had found a subject it was possible for him to address the House upon, and if he went to that bourne whence many did not return, he might congratulate his constituents that he had not been idle, had not broken pledges, or been an utterly useless member.

Leave was given. The bill was brought in, read a first time, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for Monday next.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Mr. EAGAR moved the postponement of the first Order of the Day (Supply) until after No. 3.

Mr DRIVER moved, as an amendment, "That the Order of the Day for going into Supply be postponed until after No. 5 (the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, second reading)." He was desirous of ascertaining whether the Government intended to proceed with the consideration of this important bill. We should be asked to vote in Supply some thousands of pounds, and a considerable number of the members of this House were under the conviction that our Ways and Means were unequal to meet the proposed expenditure. It was admitted yesterday by the Treasurer himself that they were insufficient. It would, therefore, be necessary to inform the House whether the hon member intended to go on with the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill. If that bill was passed some hon. members might refrain from further opposition to going on with Supply.

Mr GARRETT had no doubt there would be a falling-off in the estimated surplus to the extent of £100,000 at the end of this year. On the last day of this year and the first day of next, there would be a deficiency of £500,000, and the Treasurer said there would be a surplus of £250,000, and that he proposed to issue Treasury bills to the same amount. This would leave him £100,000 short. If we allowed this course to be taken, we went blindfold into allowing the Treasurer £350,000 to pay £500,000 with. It was rumoured throughout the city that this Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill was to be abandoned; and the House ought to know whether this was intended or not, because it was a means whereby the Treasurer proposed to make up his surplus of £150,000. The present mode of proceeding was one of the most unconstitutional courses that had been heard of in this or in any other House. The House ought to know what were to be the new modes of raising the additional revenue required before going into Supply, and if any one was prepared to stop Supply until this necessary explanation was given he would join with him in doing so.

Mr. MACPHERSON said there could be no objection to hon members knowing whether the Stamp Duties Bill was to be proceeded with or not, and it was currently reported in the city that the Government meant to withdraw it. They could not expect the House to give them Supply until they were informed how the £50,000 or £60,000 expected to be derived from it was to be supplied by other means. Then the House ought also to know whether the Government intended to go on with the Ad Valorem Duties Bill before they were asked to vote any expenditure of the public money. If it was the intention of the Government to give up the increase of revenue for proposed new measures, we should then know how to cut our coat.

Mr. S. C. BROWN thought that the Government were hardly treating this side of the House with courtesy in not answering the question of the hon. member for West Macquarie.

Mr. PARKES: It was answered last night.

Mr. BROWN: The answer last night was, that the Stamp Duties Bill would not be gone on with to-day, but that Supply would be taken. What we wanted to know was, whether the Stamp Duties Bill would be gone on with at all. (Hear, hear.) It was said by four or five hon. gentlemen last night that the Government did not intend to go on with the bill, and although there was an opportunity for the members of the Government to deny the statement, they did not do so. The question was one that the members of the Opposition were entitled to have answered, and would insist upon having answered.

Mr. MARTIN said that if the hon. member insisted on an answer to any question he would not get one. He had been twenty years a member of Parliament, and he had never heard of such a question until now. He never heard until now that there were rumours that the Government did not intend to go on with the Stamp Duties Bill. They were without foundation. The Government had not said anything individually or collectively to justify such rumours. Last night an hon. member, who was supposed to be the leader of the Opposition, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to go on with the Stamp Duties Bill to-day, and he informed the House that the Government intended to go on with Supply. When the proper time came for moving the order of the day, or doing anything else, the Government would take their course. What he desired this evening was to go on with the Lunacy Bill, and with the next order of the day, which was not likely to be opposed, and after that we would go into Committee of Supply. He presumed that in the ordinary course the bill would be moved, and so he thought the House had a right to assume until they heard to the contrary.

Mr. SAMUEL would be glad to have heard from his hon. friend when the Government intended to go on with the bill. Under ordinary circumstances it would be improper for the Opposition, or for any member of the House, to interfere with the Government in the conduct of their business, but present circumstances were extraordinary. Last night the Treasurer said that the statement as to the insufficiency of Ways and Means was premature, inasmuch as all the proposals of the government had not yet been submitted. He thought that these measures ought to be gone on with at the earliest possible period, and the course pursued by hon. members in pressing the Government for information was quite proper. The rumours referred to might not be warranted by anything that the Government had said, but they might be warranted by the conduct of the Government in delaying to go on with the bill.

Mr. JOSEPH said that the Ways and Means had been materially altered since the Estimates were laid on the table of the House; and he thought it was a very dangerous thing for the House to vote Supply without knowing how Supply was to be covered by Ways and Means. If we voted Supply, we should be told that we were bound to provide for it. As a matter of ordinary prudence, we ought to know where money was to come from before we voted it away. It might be that certain money was required for the exigencies of the country; but if that money was to be raised in an objectionable form, it might be better that the money should not be expended. Of course, for the ordinary purposes of Government, money must be had under any circumstances; but the recklessness which had characterised the expenditure of Government during the last few years was what he objected to. It was high time that it was stopped, and that the House should interfere to prevent the Treasurer, whose whole course of Government had been one bungling of mysterious transactions, from plunging the country still further into debt. The hon. the Treasurer had not dealt fairly with the House in regard to the correspondence with the Oriental Bank, while the hon. gentleman had pretended to comply with the order of the Assembly, he had suppressed important letters. Any person reading the correspondence produced would conclude that the Treasurer had been harshly treated by the manager of the Oriental Bank, but such was not the case. The hon. Colonial Treasurer was alone to blame for tangling the financial transactions of the country. He had no faith in anything propounded by the hon. the Treasurer, because he believed him totally incapable of conducting the affairs of his office and he did not believe it would be conducive to the interests or safety of the country that that hon. gentleman should be allowed to retain that office one hour longer than was absolutely necessary. If he (Mr. Joseph) acted according to his own conviction in this matter, he should long ago have brought a vote of censure against that hon. gentleman individually, for he preferred believing in this case that the Treasurer was alone responsible for the bungling and mismanagement of our finances. He should feel it his duty to use all means the forms of the House would admit of to prevent going into Committee of Supply until the hon. Colonial Treasurer had stated what he intended to do. It was currently reported among leading members on the Government side of the House, that the Government must either withdraw their Stamp Duties Bill or be defeated on it. Several hon members had pledged themselves to their constituents to vote against that bill. Judging from the previous vacillating conduct of the Government, they would no doubt be ready to recede from their position, or do anything which those who usually voted with them dictated, provided they were not in a position any longer to dictate to them. He thought it would be better for those whom he represented if the Government withdrew the bill, and thus prevent the possibility of its becoming law. If it were persisted in by the Government he had no doubt they would be beaten. It was necessary now to draw a line somewhere. They had allowed the country to be humbugged long enough by the hon. the Treasurer, and the time had arrived when hon. members should take the matter into their own hands, and state plainly and emphatically that they would endeavour to obstruct by every possible means within the limits of Parliamentary tactics, the passing of Supply until they were informed from what source the revenue was to be derived. (Hear, hear.) The statements of the hon. the Treasurer were very remarkable. For instance, he said he had £100,000. When asked where it was he told hon. members "in London"—and yet they found the hon. gentleman had in London an overdraft of £250,000 (Hear, hear, and laughter.) No doubt the hon. gentleman believed what he said, but he (Mr. Joseph) could only pity him as he pitied the country, that it had at the head of its finance a gentleman who made statements which he believed to be true, but of the truth of which he was incapable of judging. As the Treasurer had other measures of taxation to propose to the House, it was not unreasonable to desire that the hon. gentleman should make a short statement as to how much money he would require for the expenditure of next year, and how he intended to provide for it. If the Government thought it prudent to adopt the course of going on with Supply before they had intimated how they intended to meet the expenditure, he for one should use every means of obstruction that the rules of the House allowed, in order to obtain the information hon. members had a right to expect. He hoped that when it was found according to the Treasurer's statement that so much more money was required, another attempt would be made to curtail the reckless expenditure which had been kept up for many years past. The Government had promised retrenchment, but excepting a sham scheme which they had brought down last session, they had never made any attempt at all to retrench. He should object to going on with Supply until we had further information from the Treasurer with reference to the finances.

Mr. BURDEKIN said it was clear that the Opposition should have pursued the course they were now adopting some months ago. In the discussion of last evening, it was shown that the finances were not in a satisfactory condition; and as we had heard the doctrine that when once Parliament had voted money the Government were not responsible for its expenditure, we should be cautious in voting supplies. He had never attempted to interfere with the mode in which Government chose to regulate their own business; but now the speeches made on the Opposition side of the House must lead the Government clearly to understand that they would meet every obstruction if they endeavoured to go on with Supply. He should like to have an explanation from the Treasurer as to the state of our loan fund, for it seemed to him that the million lately granted would be found wholly insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended.

The question was then put, and the House divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr Martin	Mr. Dodds	Mr. Hannell
Parkes	R. Stewart	Oatley
Eagar	Lord	Tighe
Wilson	Lackey	Tunks
Byrnes	Roberts	Farnell
J. Stewart	Lee	Wisdom
Burns	White	Walker }
M'Kay	Dr. Lang	Piddington }
Terry		Tellers.

Noes, 13.

Mr. Burdekin	Mr. Samuel	Mr. Pickering
Forster	S. C. Brown	Driver
Macpherson	Egan	Thornton }
Garrett	Cunneen	Josephson }
Robertson		Tellers.

The question was therefore carried.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The SPEAKER reported the receipt of messages from the Governor conveying his assent to the following bills, viz.:—Oyster Fisheries Bill, Proceedings in Insolvency Facilitation Bill, Waterview Bay Exchange of Roads Bill, St Andrew's College Incorporation Bill, and Cataract Coal Mining Company's Incorporation Bill.

NECROPOLIS BILL.

The SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council returning this bill with amendments.

On the motion of Mr WILSON, it was ordered that the amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

TREATMENT OF INSANE PERSONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of this bill.

Mr. MARTIN said when this bill was last under consideration by the committee various objections were taken to the 8th and 9th clauses. It was said that the powers given by the first of these sections to Justices of the Peace to deal with certain portions of the estate of a lunatic were too large altogether. And with reference to the ninth clause, it was thought that, although in some cases it might be just to make people contribute to the maintenance of their lunatic relatives, in many instances it would work with considerable injustice. He, having considered the matter carefully, had come to the conclusion it would not be wise to press the ninth section. There was no precedent for it in any Imperial Act, and he thought it would be better to avoid complicating the bill by the introduction of a clause which, though sound in principle, was difficult to work. What he proposed to do was to omit these two sections, and to give such power to the superintendent as would compel the application of a portion of the patient's property towards his maintenance. The proposed mode of proceeding was by *ex parte* application to the Supreme Court, in a summary way, on petition of the superintendent, and the Master in Equity might direct an inquiry into the matter set forth in the petition. The question was which was the safest tribunal to which to entrust the ordering of this contribution. Justices of the Peace were not the proper officers to inquire into matters of property; and as the clauses now stood it was proposed to give the jurisdiction to the Primary Judge in Equity, aided by the Master. Full notice would be required, so that nothing could be done in regard to the property behind the back of anyone interested in it. An inquiry was then to be made and the result reported to the Court. Then a further notice was required to be given before the order was made. Provision was made that the costs incurred by the petitioner in procuring such order should be paid out of the lunatic's estate. Although the clauses were drawn by himself (Mr. Martin), and without precedent, he thought that on consideration by the committee they would be found to meet the exigencies of the case.

Mr. JOSEPHSON referred to the highly objectionable nature of the original clauses, and said this amendment embodied all he could desire. It carried out the object of the original clause, but in a more equitable and more efficient manner.

The original clauses 8 and 9 were negatived.

Clause 8 (new clause). "Supreme Court may, on petition of superintendent of Lunatic Asylum praying that part of lunatic's estate may be applied to his maintenance, direct inquiry by the Master."

Mr. JOSEPHSON pointed out that the clause did not protect the interests of persons who had rights in regard to property that might be in the lunatic's possession.

The clause was amended by the insertion of the words "or proved to the satisfaction of the Master to be interested in," making the clause read thus:—

Clause 8. "It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court in its Equity Jurisdiction, on the *ex parte* application by petition of the superintendent of any lunatic asylum, setting forth the confinement therein of any person as a lunatic, and that such person is possessed of, or entitled to, property, real or personal, and praying that a reasonable portion of such property, or of the income, rent, or profits derived therefrom may be appropriated to the purpose of maintaining such lunatic, to direct an inquiry by the Master into the matters set forth in the petition, and the Master shall, on the conduct of such inquiry, require notice to be given to all persons alleged to be possessed of, or proved to the satisfaction of the Master, to be interested in any property sought to be affected by the petition, and shall have power to summon before him, and examine on oath, all such persons, and all other persons who may be able to give any information touching the lunatic's estate, and the result of such inquiry shall be reported without delay by the Master to the Court."

[Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.]

Mr. R. STEWART questioned when a lunatic's property got into the Court of Equity at what time it would come out. He had known a case kept there for ten years. This provision was calculated very much to injure the interests of the lunatics. He would prefer to see it dealt with by the magistrates. Why should they not have the same power in this respect as they had in making orders for the maintenance under the Deserted Wives and Children Act?

Mr. MARTIN said an inquiry under this clause would not take ten days in the majority of cases. The property would not get into the Court.

Mr. FORSTER said it seemed to him that the proper remedy for delays was to improve our Courts of Justice, a process which was going on slowly.

[Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.]

Mr. FORSTER thought the Supreme Court was a better tribunal for dealing with this question than a tribunal composed of two magistrates. He would suggest as an improvement, however, that the Court should have the power to pay into the hands of the superintendent of the asylum a sufficient sum to meet the charges that he might incur in providing for the lunatic. The remainder of the proceeds of the property belonging to the lunatic might then be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be dealt with hereafter.

Mr. MARTIN said he had considered this matter most carefully. Lunatic asylums were maintained at the public expense, and all the provisions were supplied under general contracts. It was impossible to tell what amount would be required to provide for any particular lunatic, and therefore it was proposed to pay the money into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, because it was out of that fund that the expenses were paid. The cost of keeping any particular lunatic could be ascertained afterwards.

Mr. FORSTER admitted the force of the remarks of the hon and learned gentleman, but he understood that some lunatics, who possessed property, or whose friends were wealthy, were especially provided for; and there would be but little difficulty in ascertaining the cost of such lunatics per day, or per month.

Mr. BURDEKIN thought these applications to the Supreme Court would be very expensive, and hon. members ought to be very careful, seeing that lunatics could not defend themselves. It was to be hoped that the Court would draw a scale of fees for lunatics. He should support the clause.

Mr TUNKS would rather leave this matter in the hands of the magistrates. If anybody had an estate, and it went into the Supreme Court, he never saw a penny of it again. And he did not expect to see any reform originated by an Attorney General—for all lawyers seemed to support each other. He hoped the House would not allow lunatics' estates to go into the Equity Court.

Mr. MARTIN said it was not intended to put the estates of lunatics into the Equity Court. It was proposed to make inquiry by the Master, and if the allegations were sustained, then the Court would make an order, and the money would be paid over to the superintendent of the asylum. The effect of this clause would be, that persons of considerable means would leave their relatives in a lunatic asylum, knowing that this power existed, but they would take the proper steps to support them, and the public would be relieved of it. If the property could be got at in this way it would be very easy for the friends of the lunatic to make arrangements with the keepers of private asylums.

Mr. DRIVER had very little faith in the administration of justice by benches of magistrates in this country, and still less by the Court of Equity. The sooner the office of Master of Equity was abolished the better. He should vote against the amendment; and, of two evils, he preferred to leave the matter in the hands of the justices.

Mr. MARTIN: The eighth and ninth clauses are struck out.

Mr. TUNKS said that the cost of keeping a lunatic in the asylum would not be more than £100 a year, and questions involving so small an amount as that might easily be determined by two magistrates.

Mr. FORSTER said that the delays of law were proverbial. The Court of Equity in England had recently been reformed; and if our courts did not effectively administer justice, the proper remedy was to improve them. If two magistrates were competent to deal with complicated questions involving the ownership of property, why not abolish the higher courts and leave everything to the magistrates? He thought that it would have been better to have retained the clauses giving jurisdiction to magistrates, leaving it at the option of the superintendent of the asylum, or other person interested, to make use of the machinery here provided. How would hon. members like to have their rights to property determined by two magistrates? If we were bound to choose between the two sets of clauses, he should feel bound to give his consent to the propositions before the committee.

After some remarks from Mr. TUNKS and Mr. R. STEWART, the question, "That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted," was then put and agreed to on division, the dissentients being Mr. Lee, Mr. Driver, Mr. Tunks, and Mr. Terry.

On the clause as amended being stated,

Mr. TUNKS said he did not think it would be desirable to pass this clause; in his opinion it would have the effect of ruining many poor families.

Mr. LEE said he should vote against this clause as amended, because it would force estates into the Court, and in many cases amount to a robbery.

The clause, as amended, was put, and passed on a division of 29 to 6, the minority being Messrs. Lee, Terry, Hart, Tunks, R. Stewart, and Driver.

The 9th clause—"Supreme Court may, on reading Master's report, direct part of a lunatic's estate to be applied towards his maintenance"—was agreed to.

The 10th clause was passed, as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the said Court, in adjudicating upon any such petition as aforesaid, to direct the sale, by the Master, of any property, real or personal, of the lunatic mentioned in the petition, for the purpose of obtaining such order and defraying the cost of maintaining such lunatic, and also to direct the proceeds derived from such sale to be applied accordingly, and a conveyance or transfer by the Master, or by such other person as the Court may direct to execute such conveyance or transfer of any portion of the lunatic's real or personal estate, shall be valid and binding in all respects, and against all persons."

The preamble was agreed to.

The Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill with amendments, to the House.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the report be adopted, but, on the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. HART proposed to amend the tenth clause. The Attorney-General had stated that there would be very little costs incurred in the prosecution of this Act, as it would be prosecuted by a public officer. In the eleventh clause it was provided that the costs should be paid out of the lunatic's estate. He was of opinion that these words should be limited, and he moved that the following proviso be added at the end of the tenth clause: "Provided that no professional costs shall be allowed in any inquiry under this Act."

Mr. MARTIN said that the words professional costs might include a great number of things which would have to be paid for out of the lunatic's estate. The lunatic would be represented by the Crown Solicitor, but there might be costs of other kinds. There would be printed forms to pay for, and there might be witnesses called. The costs would be very trifling.

Mr. HART contended that the proviso should be inserted. The printed forms and expenses of witnesses would not be entered as professional costs.

Mr. MARTIN said he would consent to the insertion of the following words "provided that no fees be allowed in any inquiry under this Act to any counsel or attorney."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended passed.

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Mr. MARTIN moved that the 33rd clause be amended by the omission of all the words after the word "penalties," and the insertion of the following words:—"imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the Peace, and in default of immediate payment on conviction of any such penalty, the same may be recovered by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the event of sufficient goods not being found to satisfy such distress, such offender may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months. Provided that the convicting justices may, if they think fit, without issuing any distress warrant, order such imprisonment immediately on conviction, if the penalty should not be then paid."

Mr. DRIVER said there was no necessity for the latter portion of the clause, as the magistrates now had power to order a person to gaol, in default of his paying a penalty imposed by them.

Mr. LUCAS said that if a person had no goods he could not be sent to gaol for non-payment of a fine inflicted by the magistrates.

Mr. MARTIN pointed out that the proposed clause gave the justices power to order the immediate imprisonment of any person neglecting to pay a penalty on conviction.

Mr. DRIVER objected to the stringency of the clause. A man who had money in the Savings' Bank, and who might be willing to pay, would not have a chance of doing so, but might be sent to prison.

Mr. MARTIN said no magistrate would send a person to gaol under such circumstances.

Mr. DRIVER considered that some magistrates would do it. He had no confidence in the magistrates. No doubt there were some very good ones, but there were many bad ones.

Mr. FARNELL said the clause left it optional with the magistrates to send a man to gaol in default of payment or to sell his goods.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was passed.

The House then resumed, the further amendments were reported, the report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for to morrow.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROADS TRUST BILL.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House went into committee, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to amend the Randwick and Coogee Roads Trust Bill.

Mr. WILSON moved, "That it is desirable to introduce a bill to amend the Act known as the Old Botany, Randwick, and Coogee Roads Trust Act, 18 Vic., No. 14."

The resolution was passed, reported to the House, passed a first and second reading, and was agreed to.

SUPPLY.

In accordance with the next order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The committee resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Estimates for 1867, the item before the committee being a further sum of £79 10s. under the head gold and escort.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that the Chairman leave the chair. It had been his intention to move an amendment before the Speaker left the chair, but he must have been mistaken in thinking he rose in time. He was determined not to allow any business to be done until they had information from the Government on two points—whether it was their intention to persevere with the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill as at present introduced, and what were the measures of additional taxation which the Treasurer shadowed forth in his speech last evening as intended by the Government to supplement the Ways and Means. He would not be a party to voting one shilling to the Government till this information was given to the House in its fullest extent. They had it in their power to prevent any business being done, and they had it in their power to demand and to obtain a satisfactory answer on those points. [Attention called to the state of the House and quorum formed.] As trustees for the public, hon. members ought not to sanction the extravagant expenditure on the Supplementary and Chief Estimates without knowing how that expenditure was to be met. Again, there was upon the paper a measure to replace the Stamp Duties Act; and by the Estimates of Ways and Means, as stated by the Colonial Treasurer, he expected a large part of his revenue by the passing of that Act. It had been rumoured that, seeing the opposition the Act had evoked in the city and the probable opposition of some of the Government supporters, this Stamp Duties Bill would have to be withdrawn. It was urged that no word from the Government had justified these rumours, but it was not said that no act of the Government had justified them. Seeing that there was no possibility of its being passed, and that although they were within a few days of the end of the year, and that this measure was intended to commence operation at the beginning of next year, it was naturally to be supposed that the Government did not really and seriously intend to proceed with it. Then an extra amount would be added to the deficiency, and instead of its amounting to some £350,000, it would be over £400,000. Considering these matters it was the bounden duty of hon. members before allowing the money to be voted to see how it was to be raised. If they voted it before, either they must go on with an empty treasury, and plunge the country further into debt, or having voted the money they must accept any scheme of taxation proposed however burdensome it might be to the people, in order to keep faith with the public creditor. The House had been placed too often in that position to be caught in it again. The ad valorem duties, which were sapping the foundations of trade and ruining the country were opposed by those members now on the Government benches, but were assented to in order that faith might be kept with the public creditor. Having seen the course that the Government had taken in regard to these duties the House was justified in refusing to grant Supply until they knew where the money was to come from. Some hon. members said "cut down the Estimates," but one hon. member was interested in a son in the public service, another in a brother, another in a brother-in-law, so that they banded themselves together to prevent the Estimates being cut down to any appreciable extent. The Estimates had never been cut down to any appreciable extent. It was impossible for half a dozen members to do it. It was moreover useless to cut down a few salaries; what was wanted was the abolition of useless offices. The Estimates had year by year been increased, and if we were to raise £200,000 or £300,000 additional this year some means would be found for spending the money. Such had been the experience of the past, and such probably would be the experience of the future. Unless they forced retrenchment upon the Government the increase would go on year after year. The Colonial Secretary, when in opposition, was the loudest in his demand for retrenchment; but circumstances had now changed. No Minister had the courage however to stand up and say that what he advocated in opposition was now found to be impossible. An addition to the reason that we ought not to vote Supply till we saw the Ways and Means were sufficient, was this—that the Estimates were not such as should have emanated from a Government who obtained office on their promises of retrenchment. This Government met the House early in 1866 and in answer to the motion of Mr. Forster, who moved that the Estimates be sent back because there was no retrenchment shown upon them, they said they had not been long enough in office to effect a system of retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) The Estimates were therefore granted. Later in the year they met the House again, and then that miserable expedient of topping off one-twelfth of every clerk's salary was proposed to the House, and scouted as it ought to have been. They met the House again in 1867, and there was not a word in his Excellency's speech about retrenchment. Not only so, but new offices had been created, salaries had been increased, and there was an increase upon nearly every estimate and in every department of the public service. It might be said it was inconvenient to obstruct the public business at this period of the session, because there would be no money to pay the salaries unless the Estimates were passed, or a vote of credit given. Whose fault was it that the public business had been so much delayed? They were now discussing measures that ought to have been disposed of early in the session. It was an inconvenience that the Government had brought upon themselves. It may be said that if the course pursued by the Opposition were continued it would drive the Government to a dissolution, but he contended that it would be preferable every way to have a dissolution to granting supplies without knowing where the money was to come from. Besides, there was a deficit of £350,000, for which no provision was made. It was true the Treasurer had spoken of a scheme of Treasury bills to meet this deficiency, but this was not the way to meet it. He cared but little what was said of the obstruction of the Opposition. That obstruction had already saved the country the two million loan, that miserable scheme of Kohn and Co., and that iniquitous land bill. There was a plain way for the Government to get out of the difficulty. If there was any intention on the part of the Government to introduce any fresh scheme of taxation it was their duty to declare it. If there was no such intention they were not justified in going on with Supply, when they knew that they had no means of meeting the expenditure of the country. The Opposition were doing their duty in preventing such a course. The Colonial Secretary had stated when in opposition that the time was come when we should compel those in power to make some attempt at retrenchment, and that if those in power had funds they would always spend them extravagantly. Yet the Colonial Secretary, when in power, increased the estimates of his own department; and seeing how ready he had been to follow the example of the previous Government, he thought the Opposition should follow the hon. member's advice, and use their power to prevent extravagance. It was with that view he moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the Treasurer would have done well to have made some explanation in answer to the speech just delivered. It was said that sufficient provision for 1868 had not been made, and that being the case, he put it to the hon. member whether he would not be acting wisely in giving the House some hope that before long he would lay his scheme of taxation before hon. members. We were to have new taxation. Was it the intention of the committee to let the session close without insisting——

Mr. EAGAR said he had never stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward any new taxation. He had never said anything of the kind. He denied it altogether.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Why had not the hon. member said that before? But if his ears had not deceived him, he had heard the hon. member say that new taxation was to be introduced. The hon. member had said, "How do you know what provision the Government intended making? You have only seen a portion of our measures. You don't know what course we intend to pursue for the purpose of supplementing our revenue." It was a most unwise course to hold schemes of taxation over the head of a trading community. It had a tendency to do a great deal of injury. The Treasurer would act wisely if he promised to lay before the House a full and complete statement of his intentions, before he asked for the general Estimates. If the hon. member would consent to do that, he would advise his friends behind him to let the business go on; but if the hon. member chose to treat the House with contempt, he might find he would not get one vote, but that the Government would be forced to go to the country. If hon. members could not agree upon this question, then the proper place to try it was before their masters—the people. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PARKES said he thought the unreasonableness of the course proposed by the hon. member opposite would be apparent to any impartial person who had paid attention to their proceedings. The hon. member yesterday ascertained what was the intention of the Government in regard to their business to-day, and, notwithstanding that, a cry was now got up for further information. What was the object? To arrest Supply? Not at all. They were now dealing with an item expended by the hon. member himself four years ago; and upon this, which was a nominal expenditure, the whole afternoon had been wasted. He did not think there was a sensible man in the country that would not understand this proceeding. It was not to assert a principle, but to reproduce that kind of senseless un-English obstruction which was so characteristic of some hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.) It might be that the time had arrived for stopping the Supplies; but in that case hon members must act upon the Estimates for the next year. He did not question the propriety of that course if hon. members thought it necessary, but it would be ample time to take it when these Supplementary Estimates had been disposed of. If there was any dereliction of duty on the part of the Government to justify such an extreme course, let it be taken, and let the country decide between them. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Rather than give up that principle he would a hundred times throw office to the four winds of heaven. It might come to his turn to exercise that power, but he hoped it would never come to his turn to imitate the querulous, unintelligent, unreasoning, puerile conduct of the Opposition. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The Government were taunted with not replying to the speeches of the Opposition. But, he would ask, were they to reply a hundred times to the same speech. There was nothing said that was new, and the staple of the speeches was misrepresentation. Statements were made such as these—that the expenditure had vastly increased in the Colonial Secretary's department. The real fact was, however, that the Civil Service under the Colonial Secretary was not increased a single shilling. Whatever additional expenditure there was had been caused by the carrying out of useful measures passed by the House. The question at issue was very simple. The minority condemned Parliament. A majority of Parliament thought one way, the minority another, and the minority thought it ought to rule! A minority which had never swelled beyond twenty-four thought it ought to rule in a House of seventy-two.

Mr. ROBERTSON: What about the Land Bill?

Mr. PARKES: The hon. member knew very well that the Land Bill was thrown out by a combination which did not acknowledge the hon. gentleman's leadership. He knew he could not muster those 32 members on any other question. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that the Opposition were right or wrong in obstructing the Estimates for next year; but what he said was, that it was puerile to obstruct Supplementary Estimates. It had already been stated that the Government were willing to take this course. Grant Supply, and we would meet Parliament not later than the first week in April. (Mr. ROBERTSON: That would be All-Fool's Day.) (Laughter.) This would be narrowing things down to an issue. They were willing to consent to this course, but if obstruction went on the same thing would be brought about in about the same time. They were determined that the people and their representatives should be brought face to face as soon as possible. He was at a loss to know what good would follow the obstruction to the passing of these Supplementary Estimates, with some of which this Government had nothing to do. The Government did not care how soon they were brought face to face with their constituents. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON, in explanation, stated that what he proposed was to grant the Supplementary Estimates on the promise that the Treasurer would make a statement of how he proposed to meet the expenditure before going on with the Estimates-in-chief.

Mr. SAMUEL saw but little difference between resisting the Supplementary Estimates and the Estimates-in-chief. He thought the suggestion of Mr. Robertson a very reasonable one. In 1865 he (Mr. S.) proposed fresh taxation to meet a deficiency loan of £400,000 in Treasury bills; and if it was necessary in 1865 to increase the taxation to meet a deficiency loan the the same necessity existed now. The Treasurer told them last night that if the House would grant supplies, the Government would reorganise the system of taxation next year. Why next year more than now? What they asked was that before going into the Estimates-in-chief the Government would show them how the expenditure was to be met. If the House met in April it would sit on till December, when four months ought to be sufficiently long. (Hear, hear.) They met on 2nd July, and December had come before the business had hardly been begun. If the Government desired to meet the expenditure, perhaps they would double the tea and sugar duties. He thought it would be a very good thing for them to do. (Laughter.) It was quite possible that the Treasurer might, after all, resort to the tea and sugar duties. He would be very glad if he would. He would be very glad if the Government would give up the ad valorem duties and the objectionable portion of the Stamp duties, and put a tax upon tea and sugar. [Mr. RODD: Put a tax on property.] Well, they might put a tax on property too. He himself had a strong feeling against offering obstruction to the Estimates, but there were circumstances under which obstruction was really a duty. It had become our duty to see how we could force the Government into doing their duty. He believed that the majority were not voting conscientiously. A great number of hon. members opposite disapproved of the action of the Government, but they said they liked some of the men better than some of those who were in the Opposition. They supported the Government not that they had confidence in the Government, but because they would not be parties to putting one or two gentlemen on this side of the House into office. If the hon. member at the head of the Government would give some pledge that he would turn his attention to the provision of sufficient Ways and Means, he would like to go on with these Estimates. He thought the Opposition had a right to expect some assurance from the Government.

Mr. EGAN said it appeared to him that the Government had no desire to assent to any suggestion made by any member of the Opposition. They had not paid the slightest attention to the suggestion given by the hon. member for the Clarence, and probably would not do so as long as they were backed up by his supporters. He had previous to the Colonial Secretary's speech, likened these supporters to a set of dummies, but as they had cheered the hon. gentleman, he was relieved to see that they could find their tongues occasionally. He did not think that the explanation of the Colonial Secretary had been satisfactory. The Opposition had been treated with contempt, and that he would not submit to. The Opposition was composed of representatives of the people, as well as the Government, and they wanted to know how the expenses of next year were to be met. [Attention called to the state of the Committee, and quorum formed.] He thought some attention should be paid to the representatives of the people when they were expressing their views on these very important questions. [Attention called to state of Committee, and quorum formed.] He might now allude to what the Colonial Secretary had said to the electors of Kiama. The hon. gentleman said that Mr. Cowper had done the dirty work for him and his colleagues, because Mr. Cowper had made arrangements for saving the credit of the country. [Attention called to state of Committee, and quorum formed.] Mr. Cowper desired to pay the debt of the country, and his efforts to carry out that desire were called by the Colonial Secretary dirty work. There was no other man in the country who would have characterised Mr. Cowper's conduct in the same way—who would have considered the saving of the country's credit—doing dirty work. This Government claimed consideration on account of its matchless ability. What had its great talents been able to accomplish? Nothing whatever. This talented Government had not been able to carry a single measure that it had brought forward. The only remedy for the present state of things was a dissolution; but the supporters of the Government were terrified at the idea of such a thing. The Premier might come back to the House—perhaps the whole of the Government might get their seats—but who would say how many of their followers would return? Depend upon it very few of the "heavy weights" who said nothing but walked in when the bell rang and obediently voted on the Government benches, would come back to the House again. It was a most extraordinary thing that the Government would not take the kind and fatherly advice of the hon. member for the Clarence and tell the Opposition what they intended to do. The Government were acting in a most unconstitutional way. It was absurd to say that this was responsible government. Why, the country was better governed under the old Governors and Mr. E. Deas Thomson. The manner in which responsible government was managed had been a curse to the country. [Mr. DRIVER: No, no.] Oh, but it was. Look how we were indebted. Look how our debt was increasing. Our deficit next year would be about doubled. [Attention called to state of Committee, and quorum formed.] He had no desire to obstruct the Estimates, but was astonished at the ingenuity of the Colonial Secretary in pitching upon this item, which ought to have been provided for three years ago. The Stamp Duties Bill had been introduced, but he had no doubt that it would be withdrawn, and the House was in utter ignorance as to what were the means of taxation likely to be submitted.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose to address the Committee.

Attention was called to the state of the House.

A quorum was made.

Mr. MACPHERSON said that the reason he advised the propriety of obstructing the passing of the Estimates at this point was because we were not informed how the money was to be raised.

Attention was called to the state of the House, the bell was rung, and a quorum was formed.

Mr. MACPHERSON: No Government had received so much advantage from obstruction as the present Government, and by none more than they had systematic obstruction been resorted to.

Attention called to the state of the Committee. Quorum made.

Mr. MACPHERSON had himself suffered much from this obstruction; and he was obliged to the hon. member who called attention to the state of the House.

Attention was called to the state of the Committee. Quorum formed.

Mr. MACPHERSON: If the Government were justified in using obstruction for personal ends, the Opposition were entitled to assist the Government for public good. He was not now talking against time, and only on one occasion had he descended to what he considered such a pitiful degradation, but it was simply with the object of bringing about an issue as between the House and the public. If these estimates had remained unpaid so long, they might be allowed to stand a little longer. He had no intention to obstruct the Committee, but might feel called upon to do so in the event of the Government continuing in the course they were now pursuing.

The question that the Chairman now leave the chair was then put and negatived without division.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The Opposition had no particular objection to the item before the Committee, but they objected to go into any item at all until they received the information they were entitled to from the Government.

Attention called to state of the Committee; quorum was made.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: The argument of the Colonial Secretary had no relevancy to the position taken by the Opposition. That hon. member alleged that we were pursuing an unconstitutional course; but the Government had themselves acted unconstitutionally in retaining office after having been defeated on all their principal measures. The course recommended by the Colonial Secretary that we should pass the Supplementary Estimates and obtain a vote of credit for a few months of next year was a course that he could not accept, for in his opinion this House, elected on free-trade principles, had passed protective and other most objectionable measures, and had thus in his opinion lost the confidence of the country. Contrast the language of the Ministers at the commencement of the session and the tone they assumed now. The boast of the Government at the beginning was that they would be judged by their measures, but towards the close of the session they resorted to all sorts of questionable expedients to induce the House to assent to their proposals and to retain them in office. He reviewed their conduct in reference to the Land Bill, the Loan Bill, the negotiations with Kohn and Co., and charged them with refusing information, and thus set the Opposition at defiance. He denied that the Opposition were acting in an unconstitutional manner. If the Government showed them that they had the Ways and Means to meet the expenditure, they would assist the Government to pass the Estimates.

Mr. DRIVER supported the motion that the Chairman leave the chair on similar grounds to those stated by Mr. Brown. In these Supplementary Estimates it would be found that there were various items involving a large expenditure of public moneys without the sanction of the House. He referred to the expenditure at the Redfern Railway Station, and at Haslem Creek. The committee was entitled to demand from the Ministry how these moneys were to be raised. [Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] He thought that the Opposition was doing nothing more than its duty, on this occasion, and the Government would be convinced before they obtained this item that the Opposition were determined that not one shilling of this money should be voted unless they had the pledge from the Colonial Treasurer that, before they proceeded to the consideration of the Estimates-in-chief, we should have some satisfactory replies to the numerous questions put to them with regard to the unsatisfactory state of the Ways and Means. [Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] It was utter folly to attempt to proceed with the consideration of these Estimates till they gave the pledge sought for. It was stated out of doors by friends of the Government that they intended to abandon certain portions of the Stamp Duty Bill before the House. No doubt, the Treasurer was satisfied that he had hit upon some idea that would save the country from that destruction that seemed inevitable, and it was only fair that he should have an opportunity of laying his proposal before the committee, as it might be of such a glorious character as completely to disarm opposition, and thus enable the Government on the arrival of the Prince to strut before him with all their splendour of cocked hats and gilded coats.

Mr. BURDEKIN, in reference to remarks by the Colonial Secretary, contended that the Opposition was not acting unconstitutionally in refusing these Supplementary Estimates. The financial affairs of the country were not so satisfactory as the Colonial Secretary would have the House believe, and he (Mr. Burdekin) joined in this refusal to grant Supply on the ground that if they did not now insist upon measures for providing sufficient Ways and Means we should have none of them passed till next year. If we were to give the Government the Appropriation Act, they would prorogue the House till March next. The House was in a similar condition to what it was some six years ago, when the hon. member for the Clarence was returned to pass the Land Bill. It seemed now that there was but one possible Government in the House, and on that ground alone he thought there should be a general election, and some new blood returned to the House. [Attention called to the state of the committee, A quorum made it.] Some hon. members feared a dissolution because they thought that the next election would not be conducted in the quiet orderly manner that had characterised previous elections. [Attention again called to the state of the committee, and there not being a quorum present the fact was reported to the Speaker. A quorum was made.] The hon. member resumed, and proceeded to discuss the principles of the Public Schools Act, when attention was again called to the state of the committee. A quorum was made. The hon. member contended that the Opposition were justified in resisting the proposal to grant Supply until they knew how the expenditure was to be met. He did not believe the Treasurer would get anything like £50,000 from the Stamp Duties Bill, if passed; but he believed the House would not assent to many of the items in that bill.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the hon. member could not discuss the principles of that bill, as it was not before the House.

Mr. BURDEKIN was about to resume, when attention was again called to the state of the committee. A quorum was made up. The hon. member gave some particulars of that portion of his political career when he last contested the electorate for the Williams. [Attention again called to the state of the committee, and a quorum made up.] The hon. gentleman was ready to believe that the hon. gentleman opposite (the Treasurer) had sufficient love of public approbation to endeavour to pass good measures, but he had not succeeded in doing much lately that would redound to his credit. He had always understood it was a principle of Parliamentary Government that there should be some cohesion among the members of a Ministry, whereas it appeared that the opinions of the present Government differed on many important points. The great difficulty the House had now to meet was that unless we insisted on the measures of taxation hinted at being proceeded with, the deficit would be enlarged considerably. If the Government did not assent to the course now proposed they would be guilty of a dereliction of duty. He had never taken part in any attempts at obstructing the course of business, but he considered that circumstances now justified him in departing from his usual course of conduct.

[Attention called to state of committee, and quorum formed.]

Mr. FORSTER was glad to see that hon. members opposite remained in their places, because he cared less to explain himself to his friends than to his opponents. He desired to vindicate the vote he was about to give, and refute some misstatements that had been made. [Attention called to state of committee, and quorum formed.] The Colonial Secretary was constantly in the habit of misrepresenting the statements of hon. members opposed to him, and should be careful not to make mistakes himself. The hon. member stated that the question before the House was an item of police expenditure, whereas it was a motion that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member's eloquence has frightened his friends out of the House. There's not a quorum present.

A quorum was formed.

Mr. FORSTER continued: He did not see why at this late period of the session we should be called upon to pass the Estimates, as they had been delayed so long and so unnecessarily. [Attention called to the state of the committee and quorum formed.] Government might call the House together at any time they pleased, but their pledges with reference to that would have no effect whatever upon him. As to the unusual course taken by the Opposition he had not been consulted, nor at first was he very much in favour of the course taken. But on consideration he was inclined to think that this was the only course that could be pursued under the circumstances. He considered the motion before the chair was a very proper one, and he had not held out any threats of obstruction. The course the Opposition took was a proper and constitutional course, and whether it was unreasonable or not, the question was whether it was or was not consistent with our duty. The policy of the Government had been to make two mechanical divisions in the House; to treat all questions as party questions, and to have them decided as party questions. It was to the advantage of the Government to treat the members as automatons, and to pretend that every vote was the result of party spirit on one side or the other. He gave the Government credit for their ingenuity in carrying this system farther than any Government had ever yet done. Was there in the House no such thing as an independent element, and that hon. members were swayed alone by party and personal considerations? Hon. members on the Opposition side of the House were not all seeking office, and therefore in this question they must be actuated by public spirit. They believed that provision had not been made for the expenses of 1868 and they were afraid of bringing the country into difficulties if they passed the Estimates before better information was given. In the Estimate of Ways and Means before the House we had proofs that sufficient provision was not made for the expenditure of 1868, and that being so, was it not the duty of hon. members, apart from all party considerations, to see that proper provision for that expenditure was made. In No. 4 of the Estimates of Ways and Means we had an account current of the estimated revenue for 1868, and there was there a balance of, in round numbers, £190,000 made out in favour of the colony. This was made out quite irrespective of the deficiency loan, although it must be evident that that loan must be met some time or other, and although it was always expected that it should be liquidated out of current revenue. The balance of £190,000 was, therefore, unfairly made up. But now it was clear that this balance must have disappeared. An increase of £100,000 was estimated from land revenue. That was gone, as the Land Bill had been thrown out. It was evident that whether the Government went on with the Stamp Duties Bill or not, they would not pass it as they desired. He would strike off £60,000 for that. Then the amendment of the Ad Valorem Bill was not likely to pass, and therefore he was entitled to strike off £70,000 for that. Then he was entitled to add £50,000 for interest on loan, and thus we found ourselves with a balance of £280,000 on the wrong side of the account. [Attention called to state of Committee and quorum formed.] He challenged hon. gentlemen to disprove the statement he had made. [Attention was called to the state of the House; a quorum was made.] The state of our finances then was this: there was a balance against us of £190,000, and we had a deficiency loan of about £400,000 which some time or other must be met. [Mr. PIDDINGTON called attention to the state of the House. He did not think his hon. friend should be allowed to proceed without a quorum. A quorum was made.] The hon. member for the Hawkesbury had no right to insult him by calling him "his friend." He had never degraded himself so that for a long time past it could have been considered that he was intimate with the hon. member. He thought the House ought to insist upon a statement to shew that our finances could be satisfactorily explained. In the face of all this hon. members were asked in the middle of December to pass a million and a half of Estimates, without that consideration which they ought to bestow upon them. Under these circumstances, to charge the Opposition with endeavouring to take an unreasonable course, was to make a charge which could not be supported. The Treasurer was bound to place another statement before the House to show that our finances were in a proper state. This fuller statement was all that the Opposition desired, but what was the answer of hon. gentlemen opposite? "You desire to put out the Government; we refuse to do so, and in order that we may not do so, we neglect to do our duty." Thus had responsible Government been reduced to a mere personal element.

Mr. MARTIN: A personal Opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER: The hon. member said "a personal Opposition!"

Mr. MARTIN: Hear, hear.

Mr. FORSTER: How does the hon. member know the motive which actuates the Opposition?

Mr. MARTIN: The whole country knows it.

Mr. FORSTER: But what have the motives of the Opposition to do with the course pursued by the Government? How does the hon. member know what are the motives of the Opposition? The hon. member may look into his own corrupt heart and say that. The country knows the hon. member well.

Mr. MARTIN: The country knows you.

Mr. FORSTER: If the hon. member has any charge to make against me let him make it.

Mr. MARTIN: The hon. member is not worth it.

Mr. FORSTER: I will meet the hon. member with charge for charge.

Mr. MARTIN: You are not worth notice.

Mr. FORSTER (with emphasis): I am not one who entered public life by perjury!

Mr. MARTIN: You are telling a lie now! You are a liar.

Mr. FORSTER: The statement I made was——

Mr. MARTIN: Sir, You are a liar——

Mr. LUCAS: I move that these words be taken down.

Mr. MARTIN: I tell you that—here or elsewhere—you are a liar!

Mr. FORSTER: That is worthy of the Premier!

Mr. MARTIN: And a blackguard!

Mr. GARRETT: Does the hon. member move that I report the words to the Speaker?

Mr. LUCAS: Yes.

The question was put and the House resumed.

Mr. ISAACS: There are other crimes besides "perjury"—felonies and misdemeanours.

Mr. MARTIN: He is a liar—and a blackguard.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee reports, and asks leave to sit again at a later hour of the evening.

Leave having been granted to sit again,

Mr. GARRETT reported the point of order. He said: The hon. member for the Hastings accused the hon. member for the Lachlan of having done something in the course of his public life which was disreputable to him.

Mr. MARTIN: State the words.

Mr. GARRETT: The words were these: The hon. member for the Hastings said he did not enter public life by committing perjury—(Hear, hear)—upon which the hon. member for the Lachlan used the following words.—"Sir, you are a liar," and the hon. member for Hartley moved that these words be taken down and reported to the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The proper course will be for the hon. member for the Lachlan to say whether those are the words he used.

Mr. MARTIN (moving towards the bar of the House): They are quite correct, sir. The Chairman has repeated the words used by myself and by the member for the Hastings correctly. He accused me of having entered public life by perjury. I said he was a liar; and (bending towards the hon. member he (continued), I say so now to his teeth; he is a liar—(loud cheers from the Government benches)—and a blackguard. (Hear, hear, and much confusion.)

Mr. BROWN: I beg to move that the words just uttered be taken down. I regret, for the sake of the House and the country, that this scene should have taken place to-night.

Mr. MARTIN: Who began it?

Mr. BURDEKIN: I beg to call attention to the fact that there are strangers in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Clear the galleries.

The galleries were cleared, and the debate proceeded with closed doors.

When the doors were closed,

Mr. S. C. BROWN addressed the House as to the course which ought to be taken.

Mr. SPEAKER said the proper course was to ask the hon. member if the language was correctly taken down, and to ask also for an explanation. Then, having made his explanation, the hon. member should withdraw.

Mr. MARTIN admitted that the words were correctly taken down. He denied that he entered public life as a perjurer, and reasserted that the hon. member for the Hastings was a liar and blackguard for making use of such an assertion.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that the words were disorderly and unparliamentary, and ought to be retracted. He also expressed his deep at regret the circumstances which had occurred.

Mr. SAMUEL seconded the motion. He regretted that any such disorder should have arisen in the House. He could not acquit the hon. member for Hastings altogether of blame, but he must say that that the language of the hon. the Premier was perfectly unjustifiable. He thought it was only reasonable to expect that the hon. member for the Hastings should express regret, and that the hon. and learned Attorney-General should apologise. He thought the hon. and learned Solicitor-General had transgressed the rules of parliamentary etiquette in applying the words "ruffianism" to the Opposition.

Mr. PARKES said the Government were repeatedly charged with every kind of iniquity and they felt that they were unjustly treated. The hon. member for the Hastings was exceedingly liable to indulge in language of vituperation and abuse. He concurred, however, in the course suggested by the hon. member for Wellington.

Mr. MACPHERSON addressed the House in regard to the course taken by the hon. member for the Hastings.

Mr. LACKEY hoped that both parties would express regret for the language used.

Mr. PIDDINGTON commented upon the extreme provocation given by the hon. member for the Hastings, and concluded by moving the "previous question."

Mr. MACLEAY, Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. EGAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MACPHERSON, and Mr. TERRY spoke in opposition to the course proposed by Mr. Piddington.

Mr. PARKES said he was authorised by his hon. and learned colleague the Attorney-General to make a statement to the House. However much his hon. and learned friend regretted that he had used the language complained of, it was impossible he could withdraw it under the circumstances, unless the hon. member for the Hastings would withdraw the language which led to the disorder.

Mr. WINDEYER supported the motion of Mr. Piddington, which was opposed by Mr. DRIVER and Mr. GARRETT.

Mr. STEWART, Mr. FARNELL, and Mr. OATLEY thought that the original motion ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER offered his mediation, which offer seemed to meet with the general concurrence of the House.

Mr. SAMUEL suggested that the matter should be left in the hands of Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER advised that the motion and "previous question" be withdrawn.

Mr. PIDDINGTON proffered to withdraw the previous question if the original motion were withdrawn.

Mr. MACPHERSON objected to the withdrawal of either.

The division bell was rung, upon which the reporters again entered the gallery.

The SPEAKER stated the question that it had been moved that the words were disorderly, and ought to be withdrawn; since which the previous question had been moved. The question now was—"That this question be now put."

The House divided.

Ayes 13.

Mr. Garrett	Mr. Burdekin	Mr. Alexander
Brown	Macleay	Egan } Tellers.
Driver	White	Macpherson }
Lucas	Terry	
Samuel	Phelps	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. Piddington	Mr. Windeyer
Wilson	Campbell	Burns
Eagar	Farnell	Walker
Byrnes	Dodds	Hannell } Tellers.
Isaacs	Roberts	Wisdom }

The question was thus resolved in the negative, and the original motion fell to the ground.

Mr. Martin having entered the Chamber,

Mr. SPEAKER informed the hon. member for the Lachlan of the proceedings which had taken place. He said he need not tell so old a member that the words he had used were unquestionably disorderly and ought to be withdrawn. He thought, too, that an apology ought to be made to the House, because an offence of this kind was not an offence against an hon. member merely, it was an offence against the House. He could not see how it would be possible to preserve order in the House or to secure the freedom of debate, if language of this kind was permitted. He thought the hon. member ought to apologise for the use of this language before matters proceeded further.

Mr. EAGAR here called attention to the fact that there were strangers present, and the reporters' gallery was again cleared.

Mr. MACLEAY then moved the adjournment of the House, and, in making that motion, observed that there were three liars on the Ministerial side of the House, and that several of the supporters of the Government were a lot of blackguards.

Mr. MACPHERSON supported the motion, and in very strong language condemned the decision at which the House had just arrived.

Mr. MARTIN addressed the House at some length, defending himself from the insinuations by which he had been attacked, and contending that they were wholly unwarranted. He deprecated the use of offensive language by hon. members, and complained that frequent attacks had been made upon him by the hon. members opposite. He seldom noticed these attacks, as for the most part they were couched in language such as would not be used by gentlemen, and were on that account beneath notice. He complained that on more than one occasion the hon. member for the Hastings had used towards him the same kind of offensive language that the hon. member had that evening used. He then explained the matter upon which the imputation of the hon. member for the Hastings was based, and asserted that the hon. member was wholly unjustified in making the accusation he had made. He admitted that the language he had made use of in reply to the hon. member's attack was disorderly and as far as the House was concerned he apologised for having uttered the expressions. But he asseverated that no power on earth could induce him to withdraw the terms as applied to the hon. member for the Hastings. The accusation made by that hon. member was wholly untrue, and he had said it was untrue. He said still that it was untrue.

Mr. FORSTER was gratified at hearing the expression of regret that had been uttered by the hon. the Attorney-General, and said he was prepared, even if that regret had not been expressed, to say that he was extremely sorry for having made use of the language of which complaint had been made. He admitted that he had given the Attorney-General some provocation for the offensive language that hon. member had used, but he complained that he himself had received great provocation in the shape of taunts and offensive remarks with which the hon. member had repeatedly interrupted his (Mr. Forster's) address. The hon. and learned member and one of his colleagues had hinted at charges which might be preferred against him, and indeed had used language scarcely less offensive than that which he had employed.

Mr. PARKES addressed the House, and was followed by Mr. ISAACS. Whilst the latter gentleman was speaking, attention was called to the state of the House, and there being only eighteen members present, the SPEAKER adjourned the House.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock a.m. until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ERRATUM.—In our Parliamentary report published yesterday, Mr. Macleay was erroneously stated to have asked a question in reference to the terminus of the Western Railway. The question was asked by Mr. M'Kay.

NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

MR. FORSTER to move, That the petition presented by him on Thursday, December 12th, from the Mayor of Singleton and other inhabitants of, or in the vicinity of, the said town, in public meeting assembled, against the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, now before the House, be printed.

MR. CUNNEEN to move, That the petition presented by him on the 12th instant, from E. H. Hargraves, in reference to the discovery of gold in New South Wales, be printed.

THE STAMP DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—After the letter of Mr. Norton, and the meeting of the merchants on the present Stamp Bill, it may seem, perhaps, presumptuous for an outsider to express any opinion about the matter. But it must be remembered that this is an Act which concerns not lawyers and merchants merely, but every man, woman, and child in the colony, in its operation; and that it falls upon all outsiders who fail to understand its provisions with hazardous penalties.

1. In the first place, as I have observed, the Act touches almost every person throughout the colony; there are very few of us, I hope, who never have to receive money. There are some who receive it fifty or a hundred times in the course of a day. An Act, then, such as this, which is perpetually touching us on the raw, and which even expects business transactions to be altered to suit itself, should at least be tolerably clear. May I ask, then, what is the meaning of the clause that "the fines, forfeitures, and penalties contained in the Act of 1865 shall remain in force in respect to the duties by this Act granted, and be enforceable in collecting the aforesaid duties, and otherwise in relation thereto, so far as the same shall not be superseded by, and shall be consistent with, the express provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same had been herein repeated, and separately enacted *mutatis mutandis* with reference to the duties by this Act granted." What is the extent to which this Act supersedes the old Act? What are the *mutata mutanda?* And what, I would most humbly inquire, is, "otherwise in relation thereto?" All these questions, you perceive, will have to be answered under a penalty of £50, not by lawyers or by merchants merely, but by every keeper of a bush hotel, and, as the Act at present stands, by every old woman that keeps an apple stall.

2. What is an "Instrument"? An agreement, it is well known, may consist of a series of letters, and it is sufficient for the provisions of the Act, that one letter out of the series should bear a stamp. Now, no letter can become an agreement until it is accepted, nor can it well be accepted before it has been signed. But by the present bill it is prohibited under a heavy penalty to stamp any instrument after signature. In what way then is this instrument *which cannot be stamped until it has been signed, and may not be signed until it has been stamped* to be carried into effect.

3. Is it safe to use adhesive stamps, or is it not? If we may, what evidence is to be taken whether the stamp was put on after signature rather than before? If we may not, where is all the printed paper to come from that is spoilt by the clerks and apprentices. If we may, the only inconvenience will be that every merchant, will have to keep a small museum of ad valorem inland revenue stamps, with an extra clerk as curator. If we may not, the Government printing press will have sufficient occupation, I apprehend, in issuing the stamped paper.

4. What is "Consideration"-money, as distinguished from purchase-money? A consideration is something, "the nature of which," says a legal writer, "may infinitely vary," but in which a mistake by the lawyer's clerk may subject the unhappy vendor, who did not *not* make it, to £500 penalty, a mistake, by the way, that is not rendered the less likely from the provision that each consideration is to be separately set forth and separately stamped.

Yet, even supposing this task accomplished, by what standard is the valuation to be made? For example, I discharge A from a portion of a debt due to me, and permit B to stand in his place for that portion, A stipulating in return that B should give me a promissory note. Upon which is the stamp duty to be paid? Upon the debt, or the promissory note, or both?

But it is not, of course, my intention, nor indeed would it be in my power, to point out all the absurdities contained in the proposed bill. As a single instance of the effect of the particular stamps imposed, let us take the case of a charter-party. By schedule I., every memorandum or letter relating to the freight or conveyance of any goods or effects on board a ship must bear a 5s. stamp. So, for example, that if I write to the captain of a vessel to know whether I might take my portmanteau in my cabin, I must put a 5s. stamp on the letter under a penalty of £10. So again, if there are twenty letters on the subject of a charter-party, every single letter, telegram, or memorandum must bear a 5s. stamp; and this, indeed, suggests a somewhat curious contrast—in a series relating to land it is sufficient, as we have seen, that one letter should be stamped. The reason of this is not particularly evident; the only motive that I can suggest is that shipping affairs, being for the most part in private hands, are not in quite such a mess as the land, which is in the hands of the Government, and that it has been thought desirable to reduce the one as nearly as possible to the same state of confusion as the other.

Nor shall I delay to make any remarks in regard to the legacy and administrations duties, further at least than it seems a little hard that a labouring man who dies and leaves a little furniture behind him, his widow should be obliged to learn the Stamp Act under the penalty of £100.

To whom, then, Sir, I will ask indeed, whether public or private, will this Act be of benefit? To whom, indeed, except to that individual so hateful to freemen, so dear to tyrants, who ever becomes more prominent in the State as the Government becomes more weak and violent—"the common informer." It is needless to speak of the detestation in which this personage has ever been held by Englishmen even when the object is some great public benefit—even when life and death are on the issue—even when the whole proceedings are public—even then the very name of "spy" has been so hated and a scorn amongst us? What shall we say, then, of this Act, which turns every domestic relation into a system of espionage, in order that an incompetent Treasurer may bolster up a reckless and arbitrary Government. Every drawer of a bill—unless he uses stamped paper—is at the mercy of the holder. Every merchant is at the mercy of his clerks, every tradesman of his shopmen, every master of his servants. Unless a man is a perfect master of this Act and ready to apply it fifty times a day, he is food for the Government spy. That great ornament of society and delight of incompetent Governments has reached his apotheosis at last.

He has got many a drink out of sly grog-selling; he has had a fine bone in the Act for the destruction of cattle and encouragement of horse-stealing, commonly called the "Cattle Brands Act;" but this present bill for the repression of trade and promotion of frauds and perjuries will speedily render him an independent man.

I will give him an instance or two. For example: I walk into a shop in Sydney, buy £3 or £4 worth of goods, pay for them over the counter, and leave the shop. Two minutes afterwards I re-enter, tell the tradesman he has *neglected* to give me a stamped receipt, and ask him whether he would prefer to pay Mr. Eagar £20 or me £10. I daresay he would compound for five. In either case I get my money. And so *da capo*. In a few days I would no doubt realise a modest but honourable competence.

But let us say I leave Sydney and desire to see the country. I put a couple of horses in my buggy and travel in the bush. After two or three days at some pleasant hotel, I send for my little bill. It comes to 50s. say. I pay it and sternly demand a stamped receipt. The landlord shakes in his shoes and offers me a postage stamp. "Sir," say I, "no trifling with the law. A postage stamp wont do, bring me an INLAND REVENUE stamp." "My word," said he, "I never heard of such a thing." "Villain," I reply, "what trifling is this. How dare you defraud the revenue? Say now, which will you do, undergo all the fines, forfeitures, pains, and penalties of the law; will you knock up your business, go down to Sydney, and have an action of debt brought against you in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, or will you pay me £10?" I think, Sir, I should pocket my money, and go on my rejoicing.

Yet one instance more. A careful tradesman well supplied with stamps, brings me a stamped receipt. "You signed this before you stamped it," say I. "I did not," says he. "May be so," I reply, "but which will you do. Have an action brought against you in the Supreme Court, and then wait one month while the Commissioners are determining whether you did it wilfully or not, or will you pay me £10?"

So much, then, with regard to the present Act itself. I shall now venture to add a few words on the whole principle of Stamp Duties, from an authority whom even our present Legislature must, I think, have heard. And we shall then have a full view of another beauty of that Administration which the present Ministry declare to be so excellent that they must carry it out even though beaten upon every measure that they bring forward.

"Besides direct taxes on income," says Mr. John Stuart Mill, "and taxes on consumption, the finance system of most countries comprises a variety of miscellaneous imposts not strictly included in either class. The modern European systems retain many such taxes, though in much less numbers and variety than those *semi barbarous* Governments which European influence has not reached. In some of these, *scarcely any* incident of life has *escaped being made an excuse for some fiscal action;* hardly any act not belonging to daily routine, can be performed by any one, without obtaining leave from some agent of Government, which is only granted in consideration of a payment; especially when the Act requires the aid, or the peculiar guarantee of a public authority."

"All taxes," he continues, "must be condemned which throw obstacles in the way of the sale of land, or other instruments of production. Such sales tend naturally to render the property more productive.

"Some of the taxes on contracts are very pernicious, imposing a virtual penalty upon transactions which it ought to be the policy of the legislator to encourage. Of this sort is the stamp duty on *leases*, which in a country of large properties are an essential condition of good agriculture, and the *taxes on insurances*, a direct discouragement to prudence and forethought."

So again speaking even of postage stamps he says "It is like an attempt to raise a large revenue by heavy tolls; it obstructs all operations by which goods are conveyed from place to place, and discourages the production of commodities in one place for consumption in another; which is not only in itself one of the greatest sources of economy of labour, but is a necessary condition of almost all improvements in production and one of the strongest stimulants to industry and promotion of civilisation."

And again, the tax on awards comes under his strongest reprobation. In the enumeration of bad taxes a conspicuous place must be assigned to law taxes, which extract a revenue for the State from the various operations involved in an application to the tribunals. Like all needless expenses attached to law they are a tax on redress, *and therefore a premium on injury.*

These are the sentiments of that distinguished philosopher and statesman, and our Legislature is now called upon to shew whether they will accept the well-digested principles of John Stuart Mill, or the harsh crudities of our "second Gladstone." It remains to be seen whether this bullet-proof Government is to placidly sustain another humiliating defeat, or whether the country is to be subjected to a measure that is vicious in principle and pernicious in intention, paralysing in its processes, and iniquitous in its results, of which the only mitigation is its impotence, and for which the only excuse is its total and unhesitating recklessness.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER M. ADAMS.

9, Bligh-street, December 12th.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION v. THE "OIDIUM."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The vinegrowers of New South Wales are in dread of this fresh enemy—"the oidium"—and in order to guard against the invasion, a bill is now undergoing the second reading. What good can this bill do? Prevent grapes and vine-cuttings from being imported into this colony? Pshaw! Nonsense!

The "oidium" (if oidium it is) on the vines, the rust in wheat, the blight on the orange tree, the scab in sheep, and pleuro-pneumonia in cattle—all and every one of these scourges, while gradually ruining our country, originate from the same source—ignorance—stubborn ignorance, prejudice, and conceit.

Mr. Mechi, addressing an "English meeting of farmers," an assemblage of men whom we in New South Wales look upon as our masters in the art of farming — Mr. Mechi says—"A code of rules for agricultural improvement is much wanted." If the want of such a code is felt in England, what must it be here?

I contend that, instead of preventing the introduction of seeds, cuttings, or live stock from other countries, we ought to seek the importation in order to renew our exhausted plants, &c., which have been for years reproduced in badly-tilled, or unfit soil, gradually degenerating—and become so weak that unknown but fatal diseases necessarily follow.

I will again quote Mechi, who says—"There should be model farms, with schools and libraries attached. There should be shown, after patient investigation, the most perfect and certain modes of drainage, irrigation, and warping; the most advantageous mode of tillage and course of crops; the greatest economy of manure, of labour, &c."

When all these national and important subjects are accurately ascertained by a competent but limited Board, deciding regardless of personal considerations, then let a code of unerring rules be promulgated and enforced, with the full weight and sanction of Government, as a guide and beacon to the doubtful wanderer in search of agricultural knowledge, who, eager to avoid the shoals of error, is now distracted by multitudinous and conflicting opinions.

The "dread" of foreign importation is, to my mind, trivial and insignificant as compared with the importance of national agricultural improvement; and I hope to see the latter occupy the minds and speeches of our statesmen and orators, to the exclusion of the former.

If the evil be the fruit of ignorance, let agriculture form an honourable portion of our general education—agricultural education and apprenticeship for our young farmers are imperative.

Have we to destroy prejudice and conceit? Let reliable information on all matters connected with the soil and its produce be published, and freely distributed amongst our farming population. Farmers, from the very nature of their occupation, and their isolated position, are seldom able to travel in search of information; but how easily a multitude of agricultural experiments could be brought to their knowledge by periodical good and practical books published by a Board of Agriculture. I verily believe that a proper and constant study of our climate, soil, &c., will do more to decrease the evils we complain of, or prevent many worse, but still unknown, than all the protective bills the Legislature may be asked to pass. I trust that we may soon see an improvement in our vineyards, fields, and orchards. But, above all, I hope the Government will devote their attention to "agricultural education" and model farms.

I remain, &c.,
JULES JOUBERT.

Hunter's Hill, December 9th.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND INOCULATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your leader of the 10th instant on pleuro-pneumonia epizootica, induces me to offer a few remarks, with the design of drawing special attention to that leader.

We are not yet done with this disease, it is still amongst us, and making silent but certain progress. The present type differs in many respects from that common a few years ago—so much so that I heard one of the best amateur judges declare it was not pleuro-pneumonia; but it is, and as deadly as ever.

Now, it must be acknowledged that all concern has passed away regarding this disease and the remedies useful; we are thus yet in the very rudest state. Progress has been made, but of the most limited character, and only during the time of the late excitement.

Inoculation has been generally practised, but the knowledge of it has been mostly attained by stealth, and hence it has been done in the most barbarous form; but even amid all this a certain amount of success has been reaped by some. I might here cite two cases. I inoculated 200 cows and calves for Mr. ——. The disease had already killed a few; no fresh cases were seen after the period of inoculation, and the herd remained apparently healthy for two months; at the end of that time nine of the heifers calved, and every calf died. I advised inoculation immediately when dropped, and not one death occurred after.

Mr. —— inoculated a lot taken promiscuously from a diseased mob, placed them in the central paddock, and surrounded them with the remainder not inoculated, not one of the former took ill. While the disease ran a course among the others and destroyed numbers, there are cases from among myriads, proving that inoculation may be performed with success, that is to say it is the best preventive known, it is for us to ascertain the conditions on which this success depends, and this can only be done by minute and careful experiment performed under the most advantageous circumstances. Already we owe to experiments all the progress made, but this has necessarily been of the most circumscribed character.

I see by the Cape reports that the investigators there, have discovered a cure identical with that given by me through your columns years ago.

If this matter was taken up by the Government with as much determination and system as scab, the former would be as much under its crushing wand as the latter.

J. POTTIE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

December 11.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As I presume you do not wish to be misinformed by your South Australian correspondent, and as the committee I have the honour to represent wish the fact to appear as it really is, I write to say that the trowel used by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c., &c., in laying the foundation stone of the Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan) was of pure gold (not of silver, as stated in your paper), and you will much oblige the committee by notifying to the public that the trowel was of gold and not of silver.

I am, &c., yours very obediently,
G. W. COTTON,
Secretary P. A. College Committee.

Adelaide, 3rd December, 1867.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 12.

Gipsy, schooner, 44 tons, Captain Winfield, from Twofold Bay 5th instant. Captain, agent.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Ives, from Broad Sound 29th ultimo. R. H. Emerson, agent.

Saxonia (s.), 400 tons, Captain Hurst, from Maryborough 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Miss Keyes, and 14 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Jessie, schooner, 32 tons, Captain Cooney, from Hokitika 19th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Andrews, Nelson, Salmon, Knight, Hills, and 3 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—December 12.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.
Phœbe (s.), for Hokitika.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Gem, for South Sea Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 13.

Jane Lockhart, for Hokitika; Octoroon, for Rockhampton; Golden Age, for Newcastle; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—December 12.

Lady Bowen (s.), 500 tons, Captain Curphy, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Kingsford, Mrs. T. Fawcett, Mrs. J. P. West, Miss G. Boyce, Messrs. J. A. Gorry, P. C. Hawke, J. Powell, John Martin, T. Fawcett, J. P. West, H. Prescott, P. M'Pherson, J. L. Bowrne, J. S. Kingsford, Master Rankin, and 21 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 438 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Burnett, Messrs. H. S. Griffiths, Mitchell, Burnett, and 13 in the steerage.

Octoroon, schooner, 52 tons, Captain M'Aveney, for Broad Sound, via Rockhampton.

Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Frazer, for Hokitika. Passengers—Messrs. W. Burnedge and W. Gordon.

Gem, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Bryce, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mrs. Blackman, and Mr. Wilson.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Swannell and 2 children, Miss Swannell, Mrs. Prescott, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and child, Mrs. June and 3 children, Miss June, Miss Stewart, and Mr. R. Bridge.

Phœbe (s.), 417 tons, Captain Wheeler, for Hokitika. Passengers—Miss Jones, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sunshall and 2 children, Mrs. Boardman, Messrs. Lockhart, Jones, A. Wallace, Flannigan, W. Wallis, J. Heyman, M. M'Mahon, Howard, D. Doherty, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 12.

Henry Edward, from Wollongong, with 100 tons coal; Missie, from Jervis Bay, with 26,000 shingles, 2000 palings, 22 girders; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 231 bales wool, 26 cases wine, 24 kegs tobacco, 60 sheep, 12 baskets prawns, 20 bags onions, 77 hides, 46 bales hay, 5 coops fowls, 5 packages bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 12.

Missie, for Jervis Bay; Mountain Maid, for Newcastle; Myall, for Port Stephens; Fanny, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—December 12.

Saxonia (s.), from Maryborough: 40 bales wool, 461 oz. gold, Commercial Bank; 18 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 20 bales wool, R. G. Massie; 9 bales skins, 10 casks tallow, 306 hides, 5 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 30 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 122 hogsheads tallow, 25 bags bone-dust, 77 packages meat, 517 hides, J. S. Mitchell; 85 oz. gold, Joint Stock Bank; 22 bales wool, H. Beit; 24 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 12 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 18 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 34 bales wool, E. Knox.

Amy Robsart, from Broad Sound: 1440 cakes copper, Peak Downs Copper Co.; 10 bales wool, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 43 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 20 bales wool, E. S. and A. C. Bank; 18 bales wool, H. Beit; 18 bales wool, Joint Stock Bank; 1 package, Commercial Bank.

EXPORTS.—December 12.

Phœbe (s.), for Hokitika: 2 boxes tobacco, 30 cases geneva, 2 chests 12 boxes tea, 4 pockets hops, 26 cases cawarra, 2 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, G. Middleton; 1 chain, J. Powell; 10 bags rice, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 barrels oil, T. Edens; 9 casks oil, 17 packages rope, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 10 cases jam, 100 cases fruit, 100 bags maize, P. James; 12 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 6 packages, J. Sands; 8 bundles wire netting, F. Lassetter and Co.; 11 packages, E. Vickery; 30 cases onions, 20 kegs butter, 2 hogsheads eggs, 55 cases onions, M'Kanney; 2 packages, Berry; 75 pieces timber, Dent; 1 case, W. R. Gullick; 3 cases, A. Tange and Co.; 30 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 1 case, W. H. Paling, 1 case, O'Brien; 3 packages, M'Arthur; 200 felloes, 14 pairs naves, 300 spokes, Blair; 10 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 pairs shafts, J. Blair; 11 packages, Robertson; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 10 cases boots, W. Anderson; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 18 bags bark, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 32 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, A. M. P. Society; 80 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 296 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 200 bags maize, W. Calder.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 1 quarter-cask brandy, 10 quarter-casks wine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 cases brandy, 6 cases claret, Brown and Co.; 5 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 449 bags sugar, 116 bars 42 bundles iron, 121 packages, J. Powell; 41 bundles wire, 13 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages drapery, C. K. Moore; 17 chests 11 half-chests tea, 63 bags sugar, 1 bale corks, 2 cases, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 30 bags potatoes, 45 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 18 packages, M. Hughes; 31 chests, 1 half-chest tea, 2 packages, H. Labat; 41 packages boots, W. E. Davey; 2 boxes silver (£500), Commercial Bank; 500 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 12 packages, Friend and Co.; 11 packages, Myers and Cantor; 43 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.; 58 bars 77 packages iron, 150 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 20 bags flour, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands and Co.; 60 bars iron, Iron Works; 46 bags potatoes, 8 kegs butter, 1 case cheese, W. A. Clarke and Co.; 3 cases, Wright and Smith; 3 cases, Row's Drug Store; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers; 23 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, F. B. Palmer; 3 packages Saddington and Sons; 8 cases fruit, Woodward; 8 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 15 kegs butter, 3 cases cheese, 5 bags bran, H. Clarke; 8 kegs butter, J. Graham; 5 kegs butter, W. Hezlet; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Davis and Co.; 1 package, G. B. Tickle; 1 case, Butler, Brothers; 10 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 3 cases boots, J. Kellick; 4 cases, J. J. Moore; 1 package, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 84 bags potatoes, 6 kegs butter, 4 cases cheese, T. Allen; 9 kegs butter, 2 cases cheese, M. Hughes; 2 packages, H. Dodds; 7 cases fruit, P. James; 13 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 2 packages, C. Maloney; 25 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 2 cases, Flanagan; 58 bags potatoes, 6 kegs butter, Nipper and See.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Gladstone and Bowen: 3 quarter-casks 13 cases brandy, 77 bags sugar, 5 cases whisky, 3 quarter-casks 22 cases wine, 1 case curaçoa, 1 case vermouth, 15 cases geneva, 18 chests tea, 1 hogshead ale, 2 casks beer, 80 sacks flour, 10 packages, Tucker and Co.; 11 cases brandy, 1 quarter-cask wine, 30 bags sugar, 20 bags flour, 14 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 100 bundles wire, 122 felloes, 21 boards, 4 axle blocks, 18 axle boxes, 67 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 23 cases 5 quarter-casks 1 hogshead brandy, 15 cases 2 quarter-casks whisky, 30 cases geneva, 7 packages tobacco, 6 quarter-casks wine, 3 quarter-casks rum, 14 bags rice, 192 bags sugar, 13 chests 21 half-chests tea, 15 cases beer, 60 bags flour, 10 boxes soap, 17 bags potatoes, 2 drays, 150 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 packages tea, 8 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 5 packages tobacco, 1 case, L. Sampson and Co.; 1 bag coffee, 16 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 64 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 114 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 ton 8 bags salt, 4 boxes soap, 40 bags sugar, 2 half-chests tea, 2 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 6 chests 8 half-chests 15 boxes tea, 20 bags sugar, 13 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 21 packages, J. Keep; 8 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 11 packages drapery, 4 bags salt, 15 bags flour, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 24 bags sugar, 2 chests tea, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 11 packages tea, 4 packages J. Hurst and Co.; 33 bags salt, 3 cases ale, J. De V. Lamb; 1 chest tea, 25 sacks flour, 11 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case brandy, 10 bags flour, D. Cohen and Co.; 65 sacks flour, 11 bags salt, 16 packages, Dunlop and Clark; 1 case, T. Kellitt; 1 case, Speed; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 2 cases, R. Goldring; 2 wheels, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 bags flour, J. Wearne; 5 cases, Allan, Street, and Norton; 35 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, H. Clarke; 3 packages, Saddington and Sons; 4 packages, R. Gray; 2 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 3 cases, E. Vickery; 20 bags flour, 9 packages, Webb and Booth; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case, A. J. Watt and Co.; 1 case, W. T. Pinhey; 2 cases, Biddell, Brothers; 1 case, G. Moore and Co.; 1 dray, 7 packages, O'Doud and Co.; 14 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, R. Elliott; 2 drays, J. Glasson; 1 case, Bank of New South Wales; 2 cases, Goldring; 2 cases, H. S. Mann and Co.; 5 bags flour, Blow, Brothers; 7 boxes tin, 7 packages ironmongery, Friend and Co.; 8 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, Mitchell and Co.; 1 case, Hebblewhite; 1 package, W. H. Simpson; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 boxes soap, 4 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 7 packages, J. Basse; 15 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 2 packages, Thompson and Giles; 1 package, Sun Kum On; 2 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 2 cases saddlery, D. M'Call; 1 case, M'Mahon; 1 package, T. R. Coates; 4 horses, Evans; 2 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 1 coop poultry, 6 cases fruit, A. Neild; 3 cases, J. Vickery; 40 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 6 cases oil, 1 sieve, R. Vescys; 10 bags flour, Barker and Co.

Octoroon, for Broad Sound via Rockhampton: 1 package tobacco, H. Beit; 1 package tobacco, 17 bags sugar, 10 sacks flour, 8 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 4 bags rice, 4 chests tea, 15 bags sugar, A. Fair[illegible] and Co.; 1 quarter-cask whisky, 2 cases kerosene, 30 cas[illegible]orter, 12 bags sugar, 6 casks ale, 6 cases porter, 3 packages, [illegible]razer and Co.; 3 packages saddlery, E. Hughes; 6 cases sad[illegible]y, 2 packages, Butler, Brothers; 5 bags salt, 51 bags flou[illegible] packages boots, 16 bags sugar, 5 packages, Rabone, Feez [illegible]d Co.; 20 bags maize, 8 bales hay, 10 bags oats, C. B. Bond.

Gem, for S. S. Islands: 20 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads rum, 1 chest tea, 47 packages, Campbell and Co.; 20 cases brandy, 20 cases geneva, 5 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 30 cases geneva, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 2 cases brandy, 3 cases geneva, 2 packages tobacco, 6 packages, H. S. Bird; 34 cases brandy, 15 cases geneva, 12 cases beer, 7 packages tea, J. Hurst and Co.; 1 anchor, 3 kegs nails, 61 pots, 2 chairs, 3 cases kerosene, 1 case percussion caps, 28 packages oilstores, Peate and Harcourt; 5 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 5 bales blue, 2 casks shot, 50,000 percussion caps, J. C. Hinsch; 1 case muskets, 8 packages drapery, 2 packages ironmongery, C. M. Deane; 24 muskets, 10,000 percussion caps, 112 lbs. lead, 7 packages oilstores, 9 packages hardware, A. Doig; 1 case drapery, 2 cases kerosene, 3 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 47 packages provisions, J. Leslie; 10 bags flour, 5 packages, R. Thame; 2 quarter-casks wine, 269 packages spirits, R. Bryce; 6 packages, C. B. Bond.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 34 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 404 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 240 bags maize, J. Walker; 48 packages furniture, J. G. Cohen.

Jane Lockhart, for Hokitika: 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 6 quarter-casks brandy, 4 quarter-casks wine, 100 cases beer, 18 cases provisions, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 cases wine, 50 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads rum, 1 hogshead brandy, 6 chests 15 half-chests 20 boxes tea, 16 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases boots, Alderson and Sons; 10 hogsheads eggs, 21 kegs butter, J. M'Kanney; 1 package, J. Isaacs; 10 kegs butter, W. R. Hill; 17 hogsheads eggs, Potts and Paul; 20 casks pitch, 20 casks tar, 40 packages oakum, 26 packages provisions, 4 doors, 3 cases shovels, 2 scales, 1000 palings, 9 tons flour, 10 pairs sculls, 37 cedar boards, 11 case vestas, 109 pigs, W. Lockhart; 79 bags maize, 27 kegs butter, 16 hogsheads eggs, 36 cases 5 bags onions, C. B. Bond.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hokitika.—By the Jane Lockhart, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Swiftsure, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

MAILS PER GEELONG, VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail steamship GEELONG will be dispatched with the usual mails on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters, 11 a.m., Tuesday, 24th instant.

For newspapers, 10 a.m., 24th instant.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters will be received as under, provided the postage and fee are fully prepaid by postage stamps.

For what places.	Where received.	Up to what time.	Fee.
United Kingdom via Southampton	General Post Office.	Noon.	6d.
United Kingdom via Marseilles	General Post Office and Moore's Wharf.	1 p.m.	6d.
Ditto ditto ditto	Moore's Wharf.	1.45 p.m.	1s.

For any further information the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, December 12: City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Julia, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Carmichael, for S. S. Islands.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, brings up 38 bales 78 bags bark, 60 cheeses, 3 kegs butter, 2000 spokes.

H.M.S. Brisk was undocked yesterday, and returned to her moorings at Farm Cove.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s. Saxonia, which arrived last evening at the company's wharf, left Maryborough at 6.30 a.m. on the 10th instant, and passed Cape Byron on the 11th, at 8 a.m. She reports fresh and light variable winds, with unsettled weather throughout, but has made the passage from wharf to wharf in 63 hours.

The schooner Jessie left Hokitika on 19th November, and had a succession of gales for twelve days, and got drifted as far north as Kiapara; since 2nd instant had light easterly winds. Being short of provisions, the captain chased and boarded the barque Sea Shell, of Adelaide, Captain Easterbrooke, on Wednesday, at noon, who supplied everything necessary, for which Captain Cooney tenders him his sincere thanks.

In the imports per City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne, 2072 sacks wheat, 500 bags flour, were consigned to Messrs. Beilby and Scott.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

December 12.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 11.—King Oscar, barque, Gibbon, for Adelaide, with 375 tons coal.

December 11.—Blackbird (s.), Sawell, for Melbourne, with 730 tons coal.

December 11.—Mary Cummings, schooner, Wigmore, for Melbourne, with 170 tons coal.

December 12.—Woodlark, brig, Clemens, for Auckland, with 295 tons coal.

December 12.—Lady Emma, barque, Roberts, for Melbourne, with 295 tons coal.

December 12.—Grafton (s.), for Macleay River.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 11.—Lurline, Gratia, Barwon, from Sydney.

December 12.—Burnet, Jane, General Wool, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 6.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Alhambra (s.), from Hokitika; Hero (s.), Tell, Alexandra, Catherine Jane, Planter, Nightingale, Ann, from Newcastle; Rangitoto (s.), from Wellington.

December 7.—Rangoon, from Newcastle; Mediator, from Plymouth; Leslie, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 6.—Albert Jurss, for Foo Chow; Matador, for Newcastle.

The brig Alexandra arrived in the bay, yesterday, from Newcastle, N.S.W. She left on the 15th ultimo, and has had some tempestuous weather on the passage. Shortly after leaving port she fell in with strong southerly and westerly gales and a heavy cross-sea, and the brig at times shipped a great deal of water. Heavy W.S.W. gales continued with more or less violence, and attended with a high sea. On the passage Captain Harrison humanely supplied the schooner Escort with provisions, and was in turn relieved himself from the pilot cutter Corsair.—*Argus*, December 7.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

December 11.—Helen Macgregor (s.) from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

December 11.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 11.—Cosmopolite, from Geffle; City of London, Countess of Seafield, from Mauritius; Sparkenhoe, from London; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.

December 12.—Glendower, from London; Alexandra, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

December 11.—Malcombe, Philippine, Freetrader, from Newcastle.

December 12.—Sarah Pile, from Brisbane; Phillis, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 12.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	W.N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 12th.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	Calm. Fine			
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine			
Waverley	ENE. Cloudy			
Nebo	NE. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	N. Dull			
Hawkwood	N. Cloudy			
Maryborough	NW. Cloudy			
Gayndah	Calm. Cloudy			
Brisbane	SW. Cloudy	29·765		Calm. Fine.
Toowoomba	Calm. Cloudy.			
N.S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	W., light. Fine			W. Fine
Grafton	W., light. Fine	29·68	77·	SW. Fine
Glen Innes	NW. Fine			W. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·789	62·	W. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Murrurundi	S., light. Fine			N. Fine
Singleton	SW. Fine			W. Fine
Maitland	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine, clear			WNW. Fine
South Head	S. Fine, clear			ENE. Fine
Wollongong	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiama	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine, cool	27·650	64·	SW. Fine
Mudgee	W. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis	W. Fine			W. Fine
Wellington	SE. Fine			WNW. Fine
Dubbo	NW., strong. Fine			N., strong. Fine
Orange	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes	NW., light. Fine			Calm. Fine, cool
Young	W., strong. Fine			W. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	SW. Fine, cool			N. Cloudy, cold
Urana	W. Fine, cool			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	SW. Fine, cool	29·606	60·	S. Cloudy
Hay	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NW. Fine, cloudy			Calm. Dull
Balranald	SW. Cool, fine			N., strong. Fine.
Euston	NW. Fine			N. Cloudy
Wentworth	WNW. Fine, cool			W., light. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			W by S. Fine
Braidwood	W. Fine, cool			NW. Fine, cool
Araluen	W., gale. Fine			W., gale
Queanbeyan	W. Fine, strong			W., strong. Fine
Cooma	W. Fine			WNW. Dull.
Yass	W. Dull			N. Dull, like rain
Gundagai	NW. Fine			Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy			W., strong. Cloudy
Kiandra	Cloudy. Cold	25·149	39·	NW., [illegible] Showery
Albury	SW. Cloudy, cold	29·324	60·1	Calm. Fine
Bombala	SW. Fine, cold.			SW., stormy. Dull.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SW. Heavy rain	28·845	50·	
Queenscliff	SSW., gale. Rain	29·81	52·	
Cape Schanck	S. Raining	29·50	57·	
Cape Otway	S. Dull, showery	29·597	53·	
Portland	S. Stormy.	30·036	61·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SSW., strong	30·062	57·2	
Adelaide	SW. Overcast	29·972	55·	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Cloudy.			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

December 11th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Wind: Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·627	72·6	69	E.	0·5	10	1	0·00	9·5
P.M. 3	·452	73·1	79	E.	1·3	16	9		
" 9	·601	68·6	87	S.W.	1·3	16	10		9·0
Mean	29·560	71·4	78·3		1·0	14	6·7		9·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·320.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 77·4 | Sun—maximum .... 120·4
Minimum .... 64·1 | Grass—minimum .... 58·8

Total rainfall from January 1st to December 12th = 59·38 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years = 49·93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

December 12th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m.: Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·724	67·3	43	W.N.W	1·0	0	77·4	59·9	0·48
Grafton	96	29·552	77·0	67	W.	0·5	0	90·0	67·0	0·32
Newcastle	100	29·616	72·6	34	N.W.	1·0	1	78·0	59·0	0·05
South Head	267	29·527	65·4	48	S.W.	0·3	0	78·6	58·3	0·20
Kiandra	4640	25·134	36·3	91	W.N.W	16·0	10	71·8	32·5	0·50
Deniliquin	410	29·544	57·5	55	S.W.	9·0	8	70·0	47·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 13TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	4.47	7.1	First quarter on the 4th
Moon	6·56 p.m.	6.9 a.m.	Full Moon 11th
Mercury	3.39 a.m.	5.17 p.m.	Last quarter 18th
Venus	6·9 a.m.	8.29 p.m.	New Moon 26th
Mars	5.8 a.m.	7.26 p.m.	
Jupiter	10.19 a.m.	11.36 p.m.	Moon's age, 16.8 days.
Saturn	3.26 a.m.	5.16 p.m.	

High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 9h. 29m.; p.m., 9h. 51m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Prince Alfred Yacht Club.—A committee meeting of this club was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the advisability of fixing an early date for the evolution practice, in consequence of the abrupt termination on their opening trip, on the 7th instant, owing to the weather. It was resolved that the yachts should assemble at 2 p.m. on Saturday next, in Lavender Bay, under the command of the vice-commodore, and carry out such programme as he should direct.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—December 12.

15 casks pitch, J. Young
114 bags rice, J. Hurst and Co.
33 bags rice, E. Chapman and Co.
309 rails, 7032 chairs, 79 cases spikes, 89 cases bolts, 72 crossings, 2 switches, 3 packages fittings, Commissioner for Railways.
2 packages carpets, D. Jones and Co.
4 packages boots, W. E. Davey
6 cases tobacco, 400 bags rice, Sum Kum Ti
1 case books, W. Maddock
2 cases confectionery, W. Ariell
1 case drapery, C. Teakle and Co.
19 boxes, 38 bundles, 3608 pieces machinery, 1 boiler, Western Kerosene Company
3 cases nutmegs, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
409 cases kerosene, 1 case acid, 2 cases machines, F. Lassetter and Co.
249 barrels cement, W. Patten
1 case opium, D. Cohen and Co.
18 packages tea, Parbury, Brothers
8 cases perfumery, 7 cases fancy goods, A. S. Webster
500 bags flour, 1527 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday.

Messages were received from the Governor assenting to the Proceedings in Insolvency Amendment Act; and the Fisheries Act Amendment Act; also to the Waterview Dry Dock Act, the St. Andrew's College Act, and the Hartley Vale Colliery Railway Act.

Mr. Weekes brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Western Kerosene Oil Company's Bill—the second reading of which was fixed for this day.

On the motion of Mr. Docker, Tuesday in each week was made an additional sitting day for the remainder of the session.

The Necropolis Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly with a message inviting concurrence in the amendments made.

Mr. Docker moved the second reading of the Railway Loan (one million) Bill, drawing particular attention to the provisions proposed for the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt, the principle of which, he said, had been suggested by the financial agents of the Government in England.

Mr. E. Deas Thomson did not intend to oppose the bill, but, referring to the second clause, objected to placing different kinds of securities in the market at once. Already the evil of this had been known when we had Treasury bills with interest at 6 per cent. and debentures at 5 per cent. Neither did he express any great faith in a sinking fund—at all events while we were still compelled to borrow.

Mr. Hay, without wishing to place any impediment in the way of completing the lines of railway to the extent already approved, did not approve of this measure. He commented on the present system of railway management, the object of which seemed to be to expend as much money as could be got in running useless trains, instead of considering in any way the interests of the country at large, which was responsible for the debt. He had no faith in the sinking fund proposed. and if any hon. member proposed to omit the second clause, he should support him.

Mr. Gordon followed, taking the same view as Mr. Hay with respect to the sinking fund—and he thought that so soon as the lines to which the Government was pledged were completed, it would be the duty of the Legislature to consider whether they should go on borrowing money at a heavy rate of interest to carry out works which would be unproductive for half a century to come.

Sir W. Manning disapproved of the mode in which it was proposed to establish a sinking fund, and especially the proposed system of drawing, which was an encouragement to a system of gambling, and if it was proposed to strike it out he should support the proposition.

The President offered some remarks before putting the question, agreeing with those who were opposed to the second clause, which he hoped some hon. member would move to have omitted. He alluded to the recent correspondence between the Treasury and the Oriental Bank, expressing his deep humiliation, as an old colonist, that any manager of a bank should be in the position to refuse the Government drafts amounting in the aggregate to £900. The only remedy for the financial difficulty was, he maintained, as he had years ago, the reduction in the price of land in order to induce men to purchase and settle down in the country; and he believed that before long the financial difficulties of the country would be so great that we should be obliged to remodel our land system altogether.

Mr. Docker in reply explained that what he meant to say was, that the first idea of a provision for repayment was made by the finance agent, not with respect to any particular loan but to the general loan of the colony. After alluding to the various remarks of hon. members who had spoken, he left the bill in the hands of the House.

The bill was read a second time, and is to be considered in committee this day.

Mr. Docker moved the second reading of the bill to prohibit the importation of vines, vine-cuttings, and grapes, which was agreed to without opposition, and the consideration in committee fixed for this day.

The House went into committee on the Municipalities Bill. A large number of clauses were agreed to without remark or opposition; which will not be further referred to here.

Sir W. Macarthur asked that clause 8,—"Boroughs and municipal districts may be constituted,"—might be postponed, in order that further information might be obtained as to its effects on country towns.

The clause was postponed.

Mr. Gordon moved an amendment in clause 26, with a view of limiting the number of aldermen to nine where twelve were provided for in the clause.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 32, 39, and 40 were postponed.

Clause 41 was amended so as to leave it to the Returning-officer to fix the hour at which the election of Mayor shall take place, instead of making it compulsory at noon.

Clause 42, "Mayor to be ex officio Justice of the Peace," was discussed.

Mr. Deas Thomson said it had been communicated to him that persons were likely to be elected to the office of Mayor who could neither read nor write.

Mr. Lord moved that the clause be expunged.

Mr. Hay opposed the clause as objectionable in itself and unnecessary to the bill.

Mr. Jennings opposed the clause, and pointed out the inconvenience which had resulted from the operation of a similar proviso in Victoria.

Mr. Docker defended the clause, as did also Sir W. Manning, on the ground that it was no new principle, and that it had worked no evil during the last nine years.

The clause was finally rejected on division by a majority of 4 to 5.

Clause 52, "Electors, cumulative votes," &c.—was postponed, as were also clauses 55, 56, 59, 61, 62, and 70.

Clause 81, "Questions to be put to voters," was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clauses 82 and 83 were postponed, as was also clause 116.

Mr. Docker moved the adoption of two new clauses—"Two or more municipalities may unite in establishing free infant schools, and the by-laws of free infant schools in certain cases to be confirmed by two or more councils," which were agreed to.

Mr. Deas Thomson gave notice of his intention to propose a clause making the appointment of a health officer compulsory in certain cases, such health officer to be a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Clause 147 was postponed.

Having arrived at the division of the bill "Assessment Rates and Accounts,"

Mr. Docker moved the Chairman out of the chair, progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again this day.

The Sale of Improved Lands Bill was considered in Committee, and reported, without amendment, and will be read a third time to-day.

The Council adjourned until 4 p.m., this day.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. Wilson, in answer to questions, said the land had been given to the Roman Catholics at Goulburn and Parramatta for public purposes, under the 5th clause of the Land Alienation Act; there had been nine portions of land dedicated to public recreation in Kiama; and there had been dedicated 56 acres for recreation and water supply, and 795 as a permanent common at Kiama.

Petitions from Singleton against the Stamp Duties Bill, and from E. H. Hargreaves, praying consideration of his case, were ordered to be received.

On the motion of Mr. Isaacs, a bill to amend the Real Property Act was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Eagar moved that Order No. 1—Supply—stand next after Order No. 3—Randwick Road Bill.

Mr. Driver, by way of amendment, moved that it stand next after No. 5—the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill. Before doing anything else, the House must know something about the Ways and Means for next year, which were admitted by the Treasurer to be insufficient.

Mr. Garrett said that there was now no doubt that there would be a falling off of £100,000 in the estimated surplus of 1868. Then, again, £500,000 would have to be paid on the 1st of next year, and to do this £250,000 would have to be borrowed. Seeing, then, that the finances were getting involved, he wished to know whether the Government intended to abandon the Stamp Duties or not. If they did, then the remainder of the estimated surplus would disappear; and if the Ad Valorem Duties Bill were not passed, there would be a deficit. It would be most unwise to vote money whilst the Ways and Means were in this doubtful state; whilst it was most unconstitutional to go into Supply until they knew where the revenue was to come from to cover the expenditure.

Mr. Macpherson had heard that it was currently reported that the Government intended to give up their Stamp Duties Bill, and he would like to know if the report was true.

Mr. S. C. Brown thought the Government were hardly treating the Opposition with courtesy by continuing silent. They wished to know not whether the bill would be gone on with to-day, but whether it would be gone on with at all. He, for one, would insist upon having an answer, and until an answer was given, the Government should do no business.

Mr. Martin warned Mr. Brown that it was not by insisting that he was likely to obtain what he desired. If there were any rumour that the Government had said they would give up the Stamp Bill, it was entirely without foundation. Neither the Government nor any member of it had ever said anything to justify such a rumour. As to whether it it would be given up, that would be known when it came before the House. As it stood now it was for a second reading, and the House had a right to assume that the second reading would be moved. Whether that motion would be made or not would be known at the proper time.

Mr. Samuel would be glad to hear that the Stamps Bill was not to be gone on with. Under ordinary circumstances it was quite true that an Opposition should not interfere with Government business, but in this case the circumstances were extraordinary. The revenue measures ought to be gone on with and be decided upon before any supply was voted. As regarded the question asked he believed the course taken by the Government to be the correct one, and the Treasurer was not bound to do more than state when he intended to go on with the bill.

Mr. Joseph held that, as the Treasurer had told the House that he had new schemes of taxation not yet matured, the House ought not to go on voting money until hon. members knew what these new schemes were. He should offer every possible obstruction to going into Supply, until he knew how the expenditure for the year was to be met.

Mr. Burdekin also expressed his intention to offer every opposition to going into Supply, until the information required by the Opposition should be given.

The amendment was put and lost by 25 to 13; and the original motion was carried.

Messages were received from his Excellency the Governor, announcing that the Royal assent had been given to the Proceedings in Insolvency Act, the Fisheries Act Amendment Act, the Waterview Bay Street Act, the St. Andrew's College Act, and the Cataract Railway Act.

A message from the Council returned the Necropolis Bill, with amendments.

The House went into committee on the Lunacy Bill.

Mr. Martin explained, that clauses 8 and 9 of this bill had been postponed in consequence of certain objections offered to them by hon. members; to those objections he had given very serious consideration, and he had come to the conclusion that it would not be well to press the 9th clause, making the relatives of an insane person answerable for his maintenance, for which he admitted there was no precedent either in English or colonial legislation, and it would perhaps be better to avoid complicating the bill with a new principle. For the 8th clause he intended to substitute other clauses more in accordance with Imperial legislation; so that instead of giving the power of inquiry into the estate of a lunatic to two magistrates, it would be given to the Court of Inquiry, the inquiry to be made by the Master.

Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Tunks, and Mr. Lee opposed this proposal, which was supported by Mr. Forster and Mr. Josephson, the result being that the new clauses were agreed to, and the original clauses 8 and 9 were struck out of the bill. The House then resumed.

A resolution was agreed to in Committee affirming the propriety of bringing in a bill to amend the Randwick and Coogee Road Trusts Act.

The House went into Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Supplementary Estimates for 1867 and previous years.

On the first vote being moved, Mr. Brown, in a lengthy address, declared his intention to prevent the voting of a single shilling until the House was made acquainted with the manner in which the Government intended to provide the Ways and Means for 1868.

Mr. Robertson expressed similar views, and suggested that if the Government would give a pledge to make a statement of the Ways and Means by which expenditure was to be met, the opposition to the Supplementary Estimates would be withdrawn.

Mr. Parkes, in replying to these speeches, denounced this opposition as senseless, since there was no principle in it. They might obstruct the Estimates in chief, and would be perfectly justified in doing so. It was their right to refuse to grant the supplies. But if they did so, it was easy to see what that would lead to. The Government would not long submit to that, and it was easy to guess what the result would be. The Government had already told the House, that if they got the supplies, it should be called together not later than the 1st of April, and then the Government would take issue with the Opposition. This would lead to about the same result, and in about the same time as if the course of obstruction were continued. Whatever course the Opposition might decide upon, it was unreasonable to obstruct the present Estimates.

Mr. Robertson answered this speech, and was followed by Mr. Samuel, and other members of the Opposition, in support of the motion for reporting progress. The speeches all consisted of attacks upon the Government, and were solely confined to members of the Opposition. Every five or ten minutes attention was called to the state of the House, when the bell was rung, and, after a brief delay, a quorum was again made up.

This continued till a few minutes before midnight, when in the course of a speech made by Mr. Forster, that hon. member said of Mr. Martin, "I am not one who entered into public life by a perjury!" on this Mr. Martin exclaimed "You are telling a lie now! You are a liar, and I will tell you so here or elsewhere!" On the motion of Mr. Lucas these words were taken down and reported to the House.

On the Speaker asking Mr. Martin if he had used these words, that hon. member replied, "Yes; I said so then, and I tell him so now to his teeth—he is a liar and a blackguard!"

Mr. Brown moved that these words be taken down when Mr. Burdekin called attention to the fact that there were strangers in the House, and the galleries were cleared.

At three minutes past 2 o'clock strangers were re-admitted. In the interim, Mr. Brown had moved that the words were disorderly and ought to be withdrawn. After some remarks from hon. members, Mr. Samuel suggested that mutual apologies should be made; Mr. Piddington holding the same view moved the previous question.

The House divided on the previous question and by a majority of 15 to 13 it was decided that the question should not be put.

Mr. Speaker was addressing the House when the Press was again excluded, and before they were again admitted the House was counted out, there being only eighteen members present.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past 3 to 3 o'clock this day.

When we learned from Mr. Eagar's speech that it is the intention of the Government to entirely remodel the fiscal system of the country, he pronounced a last, but fatal, objection to his bill. The system of patching up the revenue, he observed, by insufficient means, and those not approved of by the general voice of the public, must soon come to an end. He added, "that before the middle of next year they, the Ministers, would feel it an obligation upon them to come down with a scheme to revise the whole system of taxation, with a view to place it on a permanent and satisfactory basis."

Thus far, Mr. Eagar. We appeal to the common sense of his colleagues, as well as of their supporters, whether it is either a wise or equitable thing to adopt the cumbrous machinery of the projected Act—costly in its administration as well as burdensome in its pressure—when, a few months hence, it is intended to adopt a sweeping reform. What this will be we do not even attempt to guess, because we have no index in the avowed principles of the Administration. Cobbett used to say that the name of the Great Minister ought to be "Peel's Bill Peel,"—that is, that he was to be designated by his measure, whatever it might be. The present Government cannot be denominated by any of the old political phrases, and can only be distinguished by the Orders of the Day. We must, therefore, open our mouths and shut our eyes. The better plan certainly would be for the Government to withdraw the bill. The defects of the Stamp Act have been borne so long that we may well endure them for a few months longer. Better to suffer the ills we have than risk an encounter with those that are only half disclosed. Hoping that the promise of revision will relieve our commerce from all fetters, and by vigorous retrenchment admit of the comparative reduction of revenue, we shall prefer to postpone every kind of fiscal legislation until we see the promised scheme.

The Stamp Act has been condemned by its reputed author in language so strong that nothing can be added by invective. The only punishment we should wish to see inflicted upon the Treasurer is to make him repeat his speech with all the flow and emphasis of a Gladstone. Instead of moderating his denunciations, the character of the new bill would require all the force of his genius to set it out with corresponding indignation. Mr. Smart's bill scourged us with rods, but this has prepared scorpions. Nothing remains to the ingenuity of Stamp Act draughtsmen except to increase the amounts and to augment the penalties.

The speeches at the Chamber of Commerce, some delivered by gentlemen acknowledged by the Government as exponents of commercial interests, and almost representative men, have been unanimously against the project of Government. Mr. Montefiore, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Willis, and others of the same experience, have given judgment against the bill. They are better qualified to see the precise form in which its inconvenience would be felt, and the hindrances it would multiply in the course of trade. Others may complain of its exactions as directly affecting the pockets of the people, but these gentlemen know that there are other things worse than direct imposts, and that is, those that perplex or confuse and obstruct—which require constant watchfulness and expose to continual mistakes, and which leave every man in doubt whether by forgetfulness or blunder he may not be the victim of some base informer. This, indeed, belongs to a class of objections which are suggested everywhere by the bill. We surely want nothing in this community either to multiply occasions of law breaking, or to lower the public sentiment affecting the relations of man and man. It is not in the power of any Government to make men good, because in all that is elevated and noble the Government cannot be much better than the people. But it is in the power of evil legislation to make men worse; and a law founded upon false principles, appealing to low motives, offering strong temptations,—in short, making it the interest of men to act the very reverse of what they ought on other grounds to do—spreads like a subtle poison, and diffuses its influence far beyond the original sphere of its operation.

Thus we have three classes of objections enforced by men who adopt strong views from various positions of life. Mr. Eagar may be taken as the representative of our statesmanship—not as the author and guardian of this bill, but as the gentleman who denounced its principles in language which shows by its vigour and effectiveness how fortunate is the orator whose cause is just. Then we have the testimony of the mercantile interest expressed by persons against whom it is impossible to take exception. They are not men who have distinguished themselves by a personal opposition, or who wish the displacement of the present Cabinet, but who were connected with the trade of the port, and whose assistance would be readily afforded in support of a new and better system of taxation. The third class ought to be a power in this country, with its hundreds of clergymen, churches, schools, religious and benevolent institutions. The occasions, indeed, are rare when this element should display itself on political questions, but it ought not to be indifferent where the moral welfare of the country is concerned. Is it nothing that almost every public man, from the necessity of his position, should be compelled to neglect the law, or to connive at its violation? What advice would a clergyman give to a zealous friend of the Stamp Act who should enter into the line of an informer? If consulted whether this man should pursue his vocation or renounce it, what counsel would he give? Every one must know what would be the practical result of the conference; that it would be to conceal the breach of the law and to cover the retreat of one in danger of its pursuit; or, if met by his own lessons with respect to the obligation of obeying and upholding the law, would he not cut short the dispute with "*Avaunt*, miserable informer! Treacherous neighbour! Base despoiler of the widow and the orphan!" Every law which will not maintain itself by the ordinary machinery of Government is self-condemned.

We repeat that the proper course for the Ministry, after having announced the intended fiscal reform, is to lay aside their bill. According to their own shewing, it is unpopular and indefensible. Its proceeds will be but a poor compensation for the vexation it will inflict and for the reproach it will bring. If the discussion shall have led to a better comprehension of what are the final interests of this country, we shall at least have assured to us that no Ministry will henceforward look to Stamp Duties of similar character as a normal source of revenue.

Mr. Eagar's reply to Mr. Samuel reads a little like a plea of "Not guilty, because it was not my fault, and therefore not to blame." There is, no doubt, much in the present condition of the finances for which the Treasurer deserves no reproach. It is not his fault if people cannot afford to buy land, or if consumers cannot afford their usual amount of dutiable luxuries. He is not responsible for the seasons or for the state of the wool market, and it is no personal reproach to him if, from unexpected causes, the revenue is less than it might reasonably have been expected to amount to.

But he is responsible for his statements as to matters of fact. He is expected to be candid—to use his knowledge of figures to make the truth plain, and not to darken knowledge by mystifications. He is grievously to blame if he misleads the House, or, if having innocently misled it, he does not take the earliest opportunity of correcting the false impression he has created. He is to blame if he encourages the House to vote money, or even allows the House, without warning, to vote money,—when he knows that there is no reasonable assurance that the money will be forthcoming.

Mr. Samuel's amendment was not drawn up in the form of an indictment. It was simply a statement of what he considered to be a matter of fact. The expenditure being fixed in the Estimates, and the other obligations of the Government, the expected revenue either is or is not equal to the discharge of these obligations. The proof or disproof is purely a matter of calculation. The controversy is arithmetical not political.

Mr. Samuel made a black-looking statement by including among the obligations of next year all the charges that fell in on account of the Deficiency Loan, and by so doing he shewed plainly enough that there would be a deficit instead of a surplus. Mr. Eagar, on the other hand, left the obligations on deficit account altogether out of the calculation, and, confining himself to the ordinary expenditure for the year as displayed in the Estimates, had no difficulty in showing that his revenue would equal his expenditure. The disputants therefore each proved their own points without disproving those of their antagonist.

In discussing where the truth lies, a great point is gained by Mr. Eagar's admission that Mr. Samuel's figures were correct. They could not indeed be well disputed, as they seem all to have been drawn from published official documents. Still it is about the first financial debate we remember in which opposite parties did agree as to the figures, and only disagreed as to the way in which they were to be manipulated.

The question is,—What are the obligations of next year, and what are the means available to meet them? Nominally, of course, every charge that comes due is part of the year's obligations, and will have to be met. No one, however, calls on Mr. Eagar to provide surplus revenue to meet the whole of the charges on deficit account. But he is bound to discharge such a reasonable proportion of them as may be fairly put to one year's account, and the weak point of his defence is that he has not shewn how he can do that. He has not shewn that next year he will be able to make any additional diminution in the deficit—at least to any appreciable extent.

The fact is clear—and it must be as unpleasant a discovery to the tax-paying public as it is a patent one—that this deficit account is being dodged. We have on previous occasions shown how it grew to £800,000, and how by an over-issue of securities it grew to be £900,000. The extra issue of £100,000, which Mr. Eagar seems to regard as so much ready money not balanced by a corresponding obligation, is of course available for paying itself off—less the discount on the sale of the debentures. But towards the reduction of the deficit itself there is only £150,000 available, and that will vanish if Parliament continues to be as careless as it has been. A little while ago Mr. Eagar led the country to hope that by the end of this year he would have in hand £310,000 available towards the extinction of the deficit. In his Budget speech he reduced the promise to £250,000, and now it stands confessed at the small amount of £150,000. Yet, according to Mr. Samuel's undisputed figures, the Government has received £600,000 as the proceeds of extra taxes. If all this money had been applied to the reduction of the deficit there would only have been £200,000 of that troublesome account left, and another year might have seen the end of it. The money has gone in general expenditure.

Mr. Eagar says it is not his fault; Parliament did it. No doubt, Parliament did it. All the more reason why, if possible, Parliament should be made to see what it is doing, and what it is failing to do. When it votes taxes for a special purpose, it should take care to see that that purpose is carried out. But, as a rule, the Government is really responsible for what Parliament has done, seeing that it initiates the expenditure, and the blame, therefore, cannot be fairly shifted in this way. Only a few hon. members trouble their heads with figures, and the Government supporters vote as the Treasurer wishes. If there is any misleading, the fault rests in the first instance with the Government leadership.

But Mr. Eagar puts forward a second defence, and denies that the extra taxes were imposed specially to pay off the deficit, and contends that they were quite as much to meet the deficiency in the regular revenue. He is quite correct in stating that at the time they were imposed the revenue was deficient and needed supplementing; but if the Government had stated that it was only, or even chiefly, to meet the current expenditure that these new taxes were imposed, they would not have been so readily granted. It was to get out of a special difficulty that the people consented to special burdens. The proof of this is found in the limitation of time imposed on the taxing Acts.

A further proof of the current opinion is to be found in the quotation Mr. Samuel so happily made from Mr. Parkes's Kiama speech. It is very inconvenient, no doubt, to Ministers to have such quotations exhumed, and we sympathise with Mr. Parkes as much as we do with Mr. Eagar at having his hustings speech on the Stamp Act brought to light. But these revived utterances are very instructive to the people—far more so than when they were first emitted.

At the same time, we have no doubt Mr. Parkes quite meant at the time what he said. He thought, and all the people thought, that the extra taxation would be sacredly devoted to the discharge of the deficit, and that then it would cease. It is a new doctrine now propounded by Mr. Eagar that the extra taxes are wanted for current expenditure. Yet this doctrine is supported by his estimate for next year. The Budget promise was a surplus for 1868 of £196,000. But £100,000 of this has vanished with the loss of the Land Bill, £6000 goes with the diminution of the gold duty, and the rest is dependent on the Amended Stamps and Ad Valorem Bills. It seems, therefore, as if there was no prospect at all of any appreciable surplus being manufactured next year. In that case the reduction of the deficit has come to a standstill. The revenue, even with the aid of all the extra taxes, is only just about equal to the needs of the ordinary expenditure, and to beat down the deficit which is to be kept afloat by Exchequer bills. Some further taxes will be wanted, if a revived commerce does not make the present tariff more productive. This is not a state of things which the people generally were prepared to hear of, or which they can be expected contentedly to submit to.

Accident.—A man, named William Mossman, in the employ of Mr. Booth, timber merchant, yesterday met with a very serious accident, which is likely to prove fatal in its results. He was engaged carting timber on to Hyde Park for the Pavilion. The horse with the dray on which were several long heavy pieces of timber, was standing in the park, when the winkers fell off. The animal became frightened, and started off. Mossman ran in front of the dray to stop the animal, when he was struck on the head by one of the pieces of timber; he was knocked down, and one of the wheels of the cart went over him. His skull was fractured, one of his arms broken in two places, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was at once conveyed to the Infirmary, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

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THE BAND OF THE 50TH REGIMENT.—It was announced in this journal, yesterday, that the military band would perform in the Outer Domain last evening, and some thousands of persons assembled at the appointed hour—8 o'clock. The band, however, did not come, and the people seemed to regard it as a hoax. It was not so, however; the musicians came, but we are informed the person in charge of the gate near St. Mary's refused to open it for the admission of the drums, whereon Colonel Waddy ordered his band to play on Hyde Park, whither they went, and gave the programme, to the delight of many; but as this was not known to the large majority of those in the Domain, they were disappointed in the expected treat.

THE BRANDS REGISTRATION ACT.—As this Act is now being brought into operation, a few facts with reference to the progress which has been made towards carrying out its provisions, and the difficulties experienced by those whose duty it is to see those provisions complied with, may not prove uninteresting, especially to stock owners, who are the persons who will be more immediately affected by it. The delay which has taken place in the registration of the brands has been caused principally through the large number of owners claiming similar brands, and partly through the indefinite nature of some of the provisions of the Act. These difficulties have to a great extent been overcome, and the registration of brands is now in a fair way of being completed. Up to the present time about twenty-two thousand applications for registration have been made, and of this number some seventeen thousand were for brands similar to those which had been previously applied for. In numerous instances over two hundred applications were made for registering the same brand. The modifications which had to be made in these similar brands involved an immense amount of patient labour and trouble on the part of the officials in the brands department. To each of the seventeen thousand applicants, notices were sent, with a list of the names and addresses of each applicant for the same brand, together with the modifications proposed. The acceptances of those modifications are now being received at the rate of from four hundred to five hundred per day. The greatest number of similar occurred under the initial letter J, and the next greatest number occurred under the initial W. Thus there were some two hundred and fifty applicants for JC, two hundred and thirty eight for JB, two hundred and thirty for JS, one hundred and ninety-four for JW, one hundred and thirty-one for W, one hundred and forty-four for WB, one hundred and twenty for WH, one hundred and twenty-four for WS, and so on with other descriptions of brand. The necessary modifications have been made in the different descriptions of letters in the following order:—1, ordinary printing, or roman capitals; 2, ordinary printing and reversed capitals; 3, reversed printing and roman capitals; 4, both letters reversed; 5, roman and script (or writing) capitals; 6, script and Roman capitals; 7, reversed Roman and script capitals; 8, script and reversed Roman capitals; 9, both letters script capitals; 10, Roman capitals and small script; 11, reversed Roman capitals and small script; 12, large script capitals and small script. And again in making changes with the different descriptions of letters, they have been divided into the following classes—namely, first, the letters O, X, and Z, with which no safe changes of position could be made; as by turning the O and X in a horizontal position, the letter would appear the same, and the Z by being turned in a horizontal position would appear like N. Second, those letters in which there were only two safe positions—the upright and horizontal—and these comprised H, I, M, N, S, V, and W. Third, those letters which could be placed in four positions—upright, horizontal with the head of the letter to the right, inverted, and horizontal with the head of the letter to the left—and these comprised A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L, P, Q, R, T, U, Y. When it is considered what an immense number of applications were made for the same brand, it will readily be seen why rules such as the above had to be laid down. It was necessary not only for the sake of alloting the same initial letters as those applied for, but also to facilitate reference to the Brand Directory. When the rules once become known, they may be easily followed by subsequent applications, and the different brands will be readily found in the directory. Thus the different brands containing the letters JC will be entered in the directory in the following order:—First, with the leading letter, J, in the first position, with the C in different positions: as JC, J over C, J∩, J∪, J over ∪, J over ∩, J over Ɔ. Second, with the leading letter, J, in the second position, that is, horizontal with the head to the right; third, with the leading letter, J, in the third, or inverted position; and fourth, with the leading letter in the fourth position, horizontal with the head to the left—the second letter, C, being placed as in the first example. In this way, thirty-two JC brands can be obtained with the ordinary printing or Roman capitals; thirty-two with a Roman capital J and a reversed C; thirty-two with a reversed J (that is with the curve of the letter turning to the right), and Roman capital C; thirty-two with both letters reversed; thirty-two with one letter a Roman capital and the other a script, thirty-two with the first letter script capital and the other Roman; thirty-two with one reversed capital, and the other a script; thirty-two with one a script capital and the other reversed; then both script capitals; twenty-six with Roman capitals and the addition of small script, as for instance JC over a. By such a plan nearly 300 modifications of the JC brand have been obtained. The other letters of the alphabet will of course be subjected to modifications more or less numerous. If it had been considered allowable, in suggesting modifications to the owners of stock, to have used other letters, or even to have altered the order of the letters contained in the application, it would have been possible to have proposed much more eligible brands of two letters than some of those which have been offered. We believe it is the intention of the Registrar-General to prepare and publish a list of the two-letter brands still available (of which it is expected there will be some eight thousand) in order that those stockowners who object to the modifications which have been proposed may have an opportunity of selecting others composed of different letters, or of letters in a different position. It is anticipated that in the course of the present and following months the majority of the proposed modifications will have been accepted and returned. But some will probably be rejected; and as the Registrar-General is not empowered, until after the expiration of three months from the receipt of the notice of similarity, to assign brands to those parties who neglect to accept the modifications, or suggest others not allotted, it is impossible that a complete list of the brands can be published until after March next. When, however, the brand directory is completed and published, there can be no doubt, from what has already transpired, that the Brands Act will prove a great convenience to stockowners, and an almost certain means of checking cattle stealing, as the publications already made, and the operation of the driving clause, have in more than one instance shown.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JOHN M'GIBBON.—A meeting of the congregation and other friends of the above rev. gentleman was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo. Dr. Leibius was voted to the chair. The Rev. Dr. Beg having offered up prayer, the chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, expressed the sympathy which he and all friends of Mr. M'Gibbon felt for him in the trying circumstances in which he had been placed by the gross and untruthful slanders that had been sought to be heaped upon him. They must all rejoice at the result of the action versus Tibby, whereby Mr. M'Gibbon had triumphantly vindicated his character, and it was earnestly to be hoped that the rev. gentleman freed from the load of annoyance and anxiety to which he must have been subjected by this unhappy affair, would hereafter be enabled to attend without distraction to the peaceful duties of his sacred office. He (the chairman) concluded by reading an address on behalf of the meeting, expressive of sympathy and esteem for the rev. gentleman, at the same time presenting him on behalf of the ladies with a handsome purse containing one hundred and one sovereigns—which they had collected amongst the rev. gentlemen's friends—in part payment of the heavy law expenses to which he had been subjected, in the vexatious suit already alluded to. Mr. M'Gibbon, in a very feeling address, thanked his friends, both present and absent, for their kind sympathy, especially the ladies, for the substantial form in which they had given expression to their feelings towards him. His conscience bore him testimony that he had been actuated by no vindictive motives; but in the face of such grave charges as drunkenness and dishonesty, and considering his position as a minister of the Gospel, his friends must see that it was absolutely necessary for him to clear himself of all such charges or relinquish his office at once. By a firm reliance on Providence, he was thankful to say that he had passed unscathed through the fiery furnace of affliction—though at one time he felt ready to sink. He hoped this painful matter would now be forgotten, and that nothing of the kind would again occur to interrupt in the smallest degree the harmony that had hitherto (with the exception of this painful episode) happily existed between himself and the flock over whom God had made him overseer. After a short address from Dr. Beg, who expressed his entire sympathy with the meeting, and a vote of thanks to the ladies to whose exertions they were so much indebted, the proceedings terminated with the singing of a hymn, and the meeting dispersed with the benediction.

RECITATION BY THE PUPILS OF MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.—Yesterday evening a pleasing entertainment was given at Mr. Alfred Cane's Academy, in Stanley-street, by a number of his pupils. The programme contained several pieces calculated to test the intellectual qualities of the youths who took part in it. It opened with a prologue delivered by Master Rowland, written for the occasion; "The Sinking of the Russian Fleet at Sebastopol" was well given by Master Furse; "The Princes in the Tower;" a comic sketch "Poisoned;" and "The Death and Burial of William the Conqueror," formed a portion of the entertainment. Those parts, however, that most delighted the audience were the exquisite *petite* comedy of "Perfection," and "The Miller of Whetstone." The performances were frequently applauded, and seemed to give unqualified delight to the audience. The room was very tastefully decorated with statuettes, flags, and ferns. On the conclusion of the performance a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Mr. Cane for the excellent evening's amusement he had afforded those present, and for the creditable manner in which the pupils had acquitted themselves.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL, BALMAIN.—A tea meeting to commemorate the opening of the new school belonging to St. Augustine's church, Balmain, was held last night in the new building. The room, a very spacious one, was well filled, and after tea the meeting was addressed by the Archbishop, Father Luckey, and Father Dillon, who all spoke more or less on the Education question, and congratulated the Roman Catholics of Balmain on what they had achieved for education by building the substantial edifice in which they now sat. In the intervals between the speeches, songs were given by a choir, to whom, as well as the ladies who presided at the tables, votes of thanks were given.

CONCERT AT CHIPPENDALE.—A concert of sacred music was given in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Chippendale, in aid of the funds for the erection of a new Wesleyan Chapel at Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River, and was very numerously attended. Mademoiselle Reiloff sang the airs "Pious Orgies" and "Angels ever bright and fair," the latter being beautifully sung and encored. Mr. Jackson sang, in the first part, the recitative and aria from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," "Ye people" and "If with all your hearts," and in the second Rossini's "Cujus Animam," both of which were well given and much applauded. Mr. A. Fairfax (amateur) sang Callcott's "The Last Man," and, with Mr. Ackland, Blockley's duet, "The Christian Martyr," the first-named being vociferously encored. Mr. Waller sang "O Salutaris," and being encored, sang, with great effect, the recitative and aria from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," "He measured the waters," and "He layeth the beams," and in the second part, Glover's "Consider the lilies." Mr. Ackland sang with vigour and effect the air, "Great Dagon," from "Samson." The duet, "O lovely peace," by Mademoiselle Reiloff and a lady amateur, was beautifully rendered; and the quartette, "Cast thy burden," by lady and gentlemen amateurs, was also very well sung. The choruses, from the oratorios of the "Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," "Samson," and "Creation," were given by a choir of above forty singers, under the direction of Mr. J. T. Medcalf. Miss Horley performed the arduous duties of accompanyist; and the concert, which evidently gave the greatest satisfaction to the audience, was brought to a conclusion shortly before 11 o'clock.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH: ARRIVAL OF VICTORIAN COMPETITORS.—Three of the gentlemen who will represent Victoria in the approaching Intercolonial Rifle Match, arrived in Sydney, yesterday morning, by the City of Adelaide, and have taken up their quarters at Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square. Nearly all the riflemen who will shoot on behalf of New South Wales in the great match went down and waited on the wharf several hours on Wednesday night, to meet the Victorians, but as there were no signs of the boat at 12 o'clock, most of them returned to their homes, two or three remaining till 1.30 a.m. The boat arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, when Messrs. J. W. Fawcett, M'Clure, and Lacey—the three Victorians alluded to—landed and went up to the hotel. A number of the Sydney volunteers called upon them in the course of the morning to welcome them to Sydney. Yesterday afternoon the three gentlemen paid a visit to the rifle range, and remained some time witnessing some of the Sydney volunteers shooting in a selection practice.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY IN THE BUSH.—The following case heard before the Police Bench at Goulburn, on Tuesday last, reveals a state of the vilest depravity. We only republish from the *Goulburn Herald* sufficient to show the character of the parties concerned:—Bernard Donnelly was charged with having, on the 4th instant, committed a rape on Eliza M'Fadden. Eliza M'Fadden deposed: The prisoner is my step-father; he has been married to my mother about two years; I am past fifteen years old; on Wednesday Donnelly sent my brother for a scythe, and also sent my sister away; my mother was in the house; I was outside doing needlework; prisoner asked me to come inside, and I refused; prisoner had told my mother what he wanted me inside for; my mother said "I will have nothing at all to do with it;" prisoner was quite sober; prisoner caught me by the arm and pulled me along to the kitchen; my mother was near but did not say anything to him; I told him to let me alone, and I cried out; he took me from the kitchen into the next room; prisoner then went into the kitchen and I went outside; my mother did not say anything to prisoner; I told my mother what prisoner had done to me on the day the offence was committed; I came into town as soon as I could; my mother knew about what had taken place, but she had no conversation with the prisoner about it; I walked into Goulburn to make the statement before a magistrate; it is about thirteen miles from Goulburn.

THE COLONIAL MONTHLY.—The December number of this periodical has reached us. It seems to equal, as far as quantity of matter is concerned, its previous numbers. The articles contained in the present number are—Tasmanian Memories, Recollections of a Centenarian, Illa Creek, Australia's Welcome, Once round the Clock in our Quiet Street, My Story, Translation from Anacreon (Ode XVI), Scarron, There and Back, Albuquerque, Lost in the Mallee, Our Mineral Resources, On Colonial Architecture.

WATER RATES.—At a meeting of the Water Committee held at the Town-hall yesterday, it was resolved that the supply of water be cut off on Monday next, from the premises of all persons who may not have paid their rates by Monday next, and the officers of the Corporation have been instructed to strictly carry out this determination.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The E. Aspinall Scholarship for students commencing their second year at the University has been awarded to R. Kemp, formerly a pupil of the Rev. G. F. Macarthur, of Macquarie Fields. The Fellows' Scholarship, open to students entering the University, to S. Dargan, a pupil of the Rev. W. H. Savigny, Collegiate School, Bathurst.

THE STAMP ACT.—The meeting held on Wednesday, at the Exchange, is described in our report of yesterday as a meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. This is incorrect, the meeting was a public one, called at the instance of the committee of the Chamber.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquiry was held before the City Coroner yesterday respecting the death of a man named Bushell (Christian name unknown), aged between sixty and seventy years. Deceased was a shell-gatherer, and for the last eight or nine years had resided at Brisbane Water. For some time past he had suffered from ill health, and on Tuesday he was taken on board the ketch Magnet, for the purpose of coming to the Sydney Infirmary; he died when the vessel was between Broken Bay and Sydney Heads. Dr. Shaw was of opinion that death was the result of disease of the heart and liver, which produced dropsy and debility. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

ENTERTAINMENT AT WAVERLEY.—An entertainment of a miscellaneous character was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Presbyterian Denominational schoolroom, presided over by the Rev. James Milne. The schoolroom, a well-ventilated building, capable of seating about 130 persons, was filled to overflowing. Mr. Wiley, the master, introduced some thirty of his pupils, girls and boys, who acquitted themselves very creditably to their teachers in recitation and song, after which several gentlemen further added to the hilarity of the evening by the delivery of choice pieces, sentimental and comic. The National Anthem being sung by the company, and a vote of thanks by acclamation having been awarded to the chairman, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening.

THE PRINCE AND THE RABBITS.—The *Bendigo Advertiser* is sufficiently disloyal to doubt the possibility of the Duke of Edinburgh shooting 416 rabbits in the time alleged. Our contemporary reckons that killing 416 rabbits in three hours and a half is equivalent to the death of two a minute, and remarks.—"Now one of three things we can only believe from the foregoing account 'furnished by the equerry'—either that the rabbits, imbued with an extraordinary spirit of loyalty, rushed up in scores to where the Prince was placed, for the honour of being shot; that the Duke must have used some extraordinary and wholesale-destroying gun; or, and we rather incline to the latter, shooting with the long bow." Our contemporary forgets (says the *Argus*) however, that the rabbits were driven against a wire fence and shot down in crowds.

THE WEATHER IN THE CLARENCE DISTRICT.—On Saturday last several smart showers of rain fell in Grafton, and just before daylight on Sunday morning it rained very hard for about half an hour. The latter, we hear, did not reach far beyond the town. Since then the weather has been cloudy and chilly. The long absence of rain is still felt, but it is feared that no amount would do the crops any material service. We have been informed that about 10 acres of sugar cane has been planted on the Clarence, but it is not likely to thrive. This also is attributed to the want of rain, and is very discouraging for the first attempt at planting the sugar cane.—*Grafton Observer.*

THE DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE FROM ADELAIDE.—The Adelaide correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator* writes as follows respecting the departure of the Prince from South Australia:—"Telegrams from Melbourne bring to our ears accounts of princely glories in that city which are now to us things of the past. But the Prince did not get away from us without some disagreeables, and occasioning some heartburnings to the mannerless mobs who would be for ever pressing their meddlesome and unwelcome tongues into every matter. The Prince invited a party on board the Galatea on the day of his embarkation, to drink a social farewell glass with him. Surely, after throwing open his ship during the most of his stay here, and giving members of Parliament an exclusive day to themselves, the Duke might have enjoyed these last few hours in our waters with whom he pleased. But not so. The bad taste of some of our colonial aristocratic flunkeys pestered him to the last. The first boat, containing the invited guests, contained also many uninvited, who, once getting on board, could not from delicacy be ordered off. But when the second boat came off, his Royal Highness was their match. A lot of names were called, and those who could answer ascended the vessel's side. But when the words 'That's all—shove off,' came, three M.P.'s were still in the boat, and were conducted back to the port in humility and dishonour, to meet there with such a hooting reception from the assembled crowd as might have made the fiends pity them."

SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Wednesday reports that at a place near Guyong, the storm on Saturday last was fearful, being accompanied with heavy hail, which fell in large angular pieces of ice. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the electric fluid struck a large tree, under which a flock of about 1000 sheep had gathered, and splintered it to shatters, killing 171 of the sheep, which belonged to Messrs. Henry and Thomas Richards. The shepherd had taken shelter in a hut close by.

INTOLERANCE AT BALLARAT.—"Ignorance and intolerance, it would seem, says the *Ballarat Post*, "are to have the upper hand here. Most of our readers are aware that the Chinese of Ballarat East have been at considerable expense and trouble in demonstrating their joy at the coming of the Prince, and one means they have adopted for doing this is the erection of a fanciful but pretty arch on the main road. Yesterday some flags were hoisted upon the structure, and amongst them was a triangular-shaped flag, which everybody ought to know is the flag of the Chinese nation. This some stupid creatures imagined to be a display of the Orange colours, and without more ado demanded that it be lowered—a demand which the Chinese, fearing the threats freely made, complied with. They subsequently represented the matter to the officers of the police force and were told it was better not to display their national flag for fear of a disturbance."

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, straw and felt hats, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

THE Prince visited the Prince of Wales mine at Ballarat, and also the Buninyong. He left for Melbourne this afternoon.

The conviction against Whelan for the murder of Bramley has been quashed, on the ground that Bramley's dying declaration was wrongly admitted as evidence; the point taken was that at the time the declaration was made Bramley did not know or think he was dying.

The weather is cold and wet, and there is another threatened flood.

Flour is firm, but little business doing; 5000 cases kerosene sold at 2s. 3d., and 1000 cases, to arrive, at 2s. 4d.; corn sacks, 13s.; 300 bales gunny bags, 7s. 6d.; De Roubaix candles sold freely at 1s. 1d.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report lower prices for fat cattle. Best beef, 16s. per 100 lbs.; 54-lb. wethers, shorn, 6s. 6d.

ARRIVED.—Countess of Seafield, from Mauritius; Sparkenhoe and Glendower, from London; Lady Bowen, from Quebec; Æolus, from Batavia; Alcandra, Sussex, and Wave, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 4 P.M.

The news from the country as to the prevalence of red rust in the crops continues unsatisfactory. The yield is not expected to be large.

The Railway Loan Bill has been thrown out in the Council by a majority of one.

The directors of the Moonta Mine have declared a dividend of £5 per share.

The corn market is very firm; buyers offer 6s. 6d. for wheat, but there is none offering; £16 per ton is offered for town flour, but millers ask £17.

The cargo of sugar ex Layard, from Mauritius, was all sold to-day at full prices.

ARRIVED.—Malcolm, Philippine, Free Trader, and Phillis, from Newcastle; Sarah Pile, from Brisbane.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at half-past 11 o'clock, Lambs; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. DAWSON.—At the Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.
GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At No. 88, Palmer-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.
H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Fittings, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Beer.
MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Millinery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Crackers, Dolls, Soaps, Fancy Goods, &c.
FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Alger's Bond, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tobacco; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Fruits, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
J. DEVLIN.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather.
N. W. RAVEN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Poultry, Horses, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Dairy Produce.
ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Potatoes, Hides, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Dairy Produce.
BUTLER AND HOSKINS.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at Mart, at quarter to 11 o'clock, Calves and Pigs; at 12 o'clock, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.
BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sheep.
J. W. CARNE.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Milch Cows; at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Toys, Ironmongery, &c.
W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Concertinas, Watches, and Clothing.
H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
DUFFIN AND SON.—At their Yards, at 10 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Butter, Bacon, Poultry, &c.

DISORDER IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly were yesterday characterised by unusual violence of language. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the discussion was carried on for several hours with closed doors. We have obtained from "the floor of the House" that which under other circumstances could have been written in the gallery. This however was hardly necessary for the mere purpose of information, for although the doors were closed the oratory could not be confined. It forced its way into the transcribing rooms, and some of the speeches could have been fully reported at a considerable distance down Macquarie-street. Several hon. members were particularly anxious to keep the debate a profound secret. But this would not have been possible had they, in addition to the exclusion of strangers, closed the windows, and induced hon. gentlemen to speak with bated breath, instead of tearing a passion to tatters and assailing the ears of passers-by with angry declamation and invective.

HEAVY HAILSTORM.—One of the most terrific and destructive hailstorms that ever visited the district (says the *Bathurst Times*) occurred on Saturday last, at Stoney Creek near Campbell's River. During the early part of the day the weather was excessively hot, but towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sky became overcast, and the rain began to fall in large drops, intermingled with hail. After an insignificant shower of about a quarter of an hour's duration, the weather again cleared up; but almost immediately afterwards the sky again became black, and one of the most violent hailstorms that ever was witnessed in the district swept over the country about Stoney Creek, and continued with unabated fury for upwards of an hour. Wherever the full force of the hailstorm reached, the damage to vegetation has been excessive. As an example of the fury of the visitation, we may mention that a standing crop of twenty acres of wheat, belonging to Mr. David Todd, of Stoney Creek, which it was believed would have yielded from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, was almost entirely threshed out by the hailstones. Mr. John Fitz, who owned a 20-acre paddock of wheat adjoining that of Mr. Todd, has suffered equally, and what were looked upon as the prize crops of the neighbourhood now present a scene of utter desolation. Mr. Todd and Mr. Fitz calculate their loss at about 200 bushels each. The leaves of the trees in the vicinity of Mr. Todd's farm were cut to pieces by the shower of ice—some of the lumps of which were as large as pigeons' eggs.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH AT GAWLER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A most lamentable accident occurred at Gawler, on Friday, 9th ultimo, about 3 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Popham. Fire and smoke were seen issuing from one of the outhouses on the premises, and in a few minutes the Doctor was assisted by a large number of persons, who were gathered rapidly from all parts of the town, in endeavouring to extinguish the fire. Fortunately Dr. Popham has an almost inexhaustible well of water in his garden, over which he has placed a windmill to raise water for irrigating purposes, and a fresh breeze during the morning had caused all his tanks to be well filled, so that a good supply was at once available. The work was set about promptly, and with a will, energy, and zeal compensating for want of method and leadership. Almost everything (including a quantity of hay) was removed from the adjoining stables and outhouses, and the fire was quickly got under without any further damage being done to the premises than the destruction of the part of the building where the fire apparently originated. All present were congratulating themselves on the success of their efforts, when in the midst of the burning debris were seen the charred and blackened remains of two children lying close together. It was a sight of horror not easily to be forgotten by those who looked upon it. The bodies were quickly removed, and it was discovered that one of the children was a stepson of Dr. Popham, and the other a child of Mr. D. Thomson, moulder at Mr. J. Martin's foundry.—*Register.*

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE APHIS ON CABBAGES.—A correspondent informs the *Bathurst Times* that he has discovered a certain remedy for the aphis on cabbages. Take of the bark of the wood known as stringy bark, and of box-wood chips with the bark on—equal quantities; to this add almost as much of the plant known as "Old Man," or "Lad's Love," and boil altogether for two or three hours. With this liquid water the cabbages that are infested with the aphis. Two or three applications are sufficient to rid them of this pest. Our correspondent says that, during the present year, he has had some of the finest cabbages ever grown in the district, whilst his neighbours could scarcely manage to rear a single head.

DEATH BY BURNING.—A sad and fatal accident occurred at Lismore last Friday week, (says the *Clarence Examiner*) to Mrs. James Wotherspoon, whose husband is a cedar cutter, and was absent from home at the time of the sad occurrence. It appears that Mrs. Wotherspoon was preparing breakfast for herself and little sister, who was staying in the house with her, and whilst in the act of leaning over the fire her dress, which was of light material, ignited, and Mrs. Wotherspoon, although quickly enveloped in flames, immediately ran to the bed and wrapped herself in the clothes; but not succeeding in extinguishing the flames, she called to a Mr. Smith, a neighbour, who at once ran to the assistance of the unfortunate woman, but by this time she was seriously and dangerously burnt about the body. The services of Dr. Walker were procured, and everything that could be was done to alleviate the poor woman's sufferings, but she expired on the Monday following, having endured the most intense agonies. The deceased has left a husband and a babe only eleven months old to mourn their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

FANCY GOODS, Dolls, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of the fancy goods' trade to their sale, at the rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New South Wales, was held last evening in the Pitt-street Congregational Church, and was presided over by the Rev. John Graham.

After singing, the reading of a portion of Scripture, and prayer, the chairman called upon Mr. John Fairfax to read the following

REPORT.

It is seventeen years since this society was founded. Many of the zealous friends who assisted in its early movements have been translated to the Church above. Amongst these were the venerable and beloved Rev. Dr. Ross, pastor of the first church, and Messrs. Joseph Thompson, Ambrose Foss, and George Rees, some of its first honoured deacons.

During this period a great and important work has been accomplished. In 1850, only Pitt-street church and the church at Redfern existed, and both of them were earnest and successful in carrying on the society's operations. The funds increased in proportion to the felt necessity of importing ministers from England, of educating students, and of rendering considerable assistance to stipends until the newly established churches became self-sustaining. As a sample of the way the society was sustained in those prosperous times, the year ending September 30, 1858, may be quoted:—Pitt-street contributed £778, Redfern £230, Bourke-street £25, Newtown £37, Balmain £15. The disbursements were—Draft to English Colonial Missionary Society £300, towards passage and outfit of three ministers: towards stipends—Bourke-street £194, Ipswich £144, Wollongong £120, Maitland £245, Newcastle £150, Brisbane £225; Mr. Jacob Halley, student, £58. All these churches, and others subsequently formed, have become independent of such help. The society has paid the passage and outfit of at least eight able and experienced ministers. Six of them are labouring successfully in this colony or in Queensland,—one returned to England,—and one received a second ordination at the hands of Dr. Perry, Bishop of Victoria.

Before the foundation of Camden College, the education of young men for the Christian ministry was a matter of thoughtful and prayerful consideration by the committee of this society, and some progress was made in that direction. But the generous offer and princely contribution of Mr. Thomas Holt encouraged the movement, and Camden College was established. It is not necessary in this report to go into the particulars and progress of the college, except to mention that for the past three years two-thirds of the income of this society has been devoted to the assistance of students.

As to funds, it is with great regret that your committee observe a considerable falling-off in the income. Exclusive of a balance brought from the previous year of £49 13s. 7d., the receipts are only £144 16s. 10d. This may possibly be attributed to the fact that each church has had its own important and appropriate work to do. The contributions of the past year, it must be observed, are almost entirely from one church. In obedience to instructions given at the last annual meeting, the treasurer wrote to twelve of our churches, suggesting that collections should be made, but up to the present time the appeal has not been responded to. The funds, however, placed at the disposal of your committee, have enabled them to support a student and his family, during his college course, to render pecuniary aid to one of our suburban churches, and to help on the mission work at Young of Mr. Butler.

The result of seventeen years of zealous and effective labour cannot be calculated. Much fruit has already appeared, and we rejoice in witnessing, year after year, the building of churches and the settlement of ministers. But ignorance of Christ and His Gospel, in this professedly Christian land, is strongly prevalent. Is our work to come to an end? We have endeavoured to take a small share as Congregationalists in the conversion to God of our perishing fellow men. "Let us not be weary in well doing," but continue with increased prayer and industry to carry on the interests of the society.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON moved,—"1. That the first rule of the society be altered, by the addition of the words 'All pastors of contributing Congregational Churches shall be members of committee.' 2. That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, and that the following gentlemen, in addition to the ministers of all congregations contributing to the funds of this society, be the officers and committee for the following year:—President, Rev. John Graham; treasurer, Mr. John Fairfax; secretaries, Rev. S. C. Kent and Mr. Robert Garrett; committee—Rev. John West, Rev. E. Robinson, Messrs. Joseph Thompson, David Jones, N. H. Eagar, Josiah Mullens, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Charles, G. A. Lloyd, Alfred Fairfax, and John G. Catley." He considered that a great and important work had been done by the society; and it had been the means of introducing into the colony many ministers whose names would be handed down to posterity, and would never be forgotten as long as the colony existed. A very large amount of money had passed through the hands of the treasurer since the society was first formed. The money, he was sure, had been well spent, and with what result was perfectly well known.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. S. C. KENT, who, in speaking of the beneficial results of the operation of the society, drew attention to the fact that a large proportion of the Congregational churches in the colony, as well as many of the schools connected with them, owed their existence, more or less, to the society's instrumentality. Before Camden College was established, students for the ministry were sustained out of the funds of the society; and since the college had been established, the society had contributed, and was contributing, to the maintenance of one or more students. The society might be said to be working hand in hand with the college, for as young men were trained to the work of the ministry churches would have to be found for them to preach in, and that could only be done in many parts of the colony by help afforded by the society.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The Rev. J. G. FRAZER moved the second resolution,—"That this meeting, firmly holding that the Gospel is 'the power of God unto salvation,' and that God is pleased 'through the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe' is of opinion, notwithstanding the 'opposition of science, falsely so called,' that the Divine Revelation, which it is our privilege to possess, is adequate to meet man's spiritual wants, and, employed and applied by the Holy Spirit, through the agency of the Church, is destined to surmount every obstacle, and triumph over every enemy." He spoke of the great duty of every member of the Christian Church to strive to diffuse the Gospel of Christ and to extend to others the privileges which they themselves possessed. He thought there was perhaps too great a tendency on the part of professing Christians to content themselves with enjoying the privileges of attending places of worship and hearing the Gospel preached, without caring at all about those who were so situated that they could not enjoy similar opportunities. He wished to see the unity of the Church developed by earnest activity in Christian work. And if they desired that the Church should become a power throughout the world, they must see to it that, as opportunity was afforded them, they were earnest in every good work. He also warned Christians to guard against the opposition made to the Gospel in the present day, an opposition that was apt to creep into the Church and weaken its energies.

The Rev. T. JOHNSON seconded the motion. He believed the Bible was quite adequate to meet men's spiritual wants, and that there was nothing to fear from the opposition of science—falsely so-called. All history showed the Bible to be the power of God unto salvation. In order that men's minds might be enlightened, it was necessary that the influence of the Holy Spirit should be brought to bear upon them, that the truth might be applied to their hearts, and thus make them wise unto salvation. Through the instrumentality of the society great good had been effected, and many had been converted; and he urged upon every member of the Congregational churches the necessity for increased support to the society.

The motion was put and carried.

The Rev. G. G. HOWDEN moved,—"That this meeting, while not unmindful of the debt of gratitude which it owes to the Great Head of the Church, for that measure of success which has attended the past operations of this society, and for the prosperous condition of the several stations originated through its instrumentality, some of which are still in part sustained by its funds, desires more fully to realise its responsibility in relation to the neglected districts of New South Wales; and hereby pledges itself to earnest prayer and renewed and increased exertion to supply additional labourers, and to fulfil the obligations which rest upon us, in common with other branches of the Christian Church, in reference to the inhabitants of this colony." In moving the motion he urged upon all churches the duty of sending agents and missionaries to labour in the bush and in those districts where at present a minister was seldom to be seen.

The motion was seconded by Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX, put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN pronounced the benediction, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE STAMP ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(*From the Argus, December 7.*)

THE Government of New South Wales appear to be almost as ingenious as that of Victoria in devising schemes for restricting commerce, hampering trade, and interfering with business transactions in nearly every possible manner. Their latest attempt in this direction is the bill which has been introduced for the purpose of increasing the revenue derived from stamp duties. A Stamp Act has been in force in the neighbouring colony for some considerable time, and has been universally complained against by all who were in any way affected by it. Their complaints have been dealt with in much the same manner as Solomon's unwise son answered the petitions of his subjects after the death of his father. They complained of the burdens which were placed on them, but, instead of obtaining redress, the contributions demanded were enormously increased—a proceeding which cost the foolish monarch five-sixths of his kingdom. The people of the neighbouring colony are being similarly treated. The former stamp duties were found most oppressive—not, perhaps, so much from the actual sum thus collected as from the great impediment which they presented to the easy transaction of business; and now these duties are to be both increased and multiplied. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, public meetings are being held and the action of the Government unanimously condemned.

By a long series of gross and almost criminal mismanagement, the finances of New South Wales were reduced to a state of complete muddle, and the credit of the colony was seriously affected and the revenue materially decreased. To remedy this state of things, it appeared to be, and perhaps was, necessary to resort to increased taxation. This might have been wisely done; for there is no doubt as to the large resources of the colony, and it is difficult to believe that a slight increase in the impositions placed upon the people would, under the circumstances, have been considered very objectionable. It is to the manner, and not to the amount, of the additional taxation that exception is taken. The fundamental maxims of taxation have been entirely disregarded in the recent financial legislation of the neighbouring colony, and instead of the new imposts being so ordered as to be collected in the most convenient manner, and so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of affairs, the very opposite principle has been adopted. Ad valorem and package duties have been imposed, which have exercised a very injurious influence upon the trade of the country, and these proving insufficient, recourse was had to the unpopular stamp tax, which is now to be increased and largely extended. By the new bill no document is left untaxed. Receipts of every description, agreements, transfers, powers of attorney, coupons, scrip certificates, charter parties, drafts, money orders, bonds, assignment bonds, leases, covenants for sale, policies, bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, deeds of settlement, and in fact every imaginable document that can pass between parties in the course of business, are all taxed from one penny up to several pounds. As an instance of the oppressive nature of the impost, it may be mentioned that the duty on a conveyance of any kind—not being a lease for years—for £50 is £3, and £3 for every additional £50 or portion of £50. Scrip certificates are charged 1s. each. There may not be much doing in scrip amongst our neighbours, but should this description of business ever reach there the magnitude it has attained in Victoria, this tax would in some instances amount to a virtual prohibition of all traffic in property of this kind. The penalties for any breach of the Act, either from neglect or otherwise, are also very heavy, varying in amount from £10 up to £500.

However necessary it might be in older countries to levy stamp duties, it certainly is not necessary to impose them in any of the young and flourishing Australian colonies. There are many other ways in which even a much larger revenue might be raised without inflicting on the population one-tenth of the annoyance and inconvenience, and it says but little for the wisdom and statesmanship of the Government of New South Wales that some one of these ways has not been discovered and adopted. A stamp tax is generally resorted to as a supplementary means of raising revenue, when the ordinary modes prove insufficient. Indeed, it was owing to such an emergency that it was first introduced in Holland. Funds were urgently required for carrying on the contest with the Spanish monarchy, and a reward was offered to any one who should devise the best new tax. The result of this was the initiation of the stamp duties, and since that time they have become almost universal in the older countries of Europe. They may perhaps be still necessary there, but their imposition here is most impolitic. There is scarcely a single argument that can be advanced in their favour. They are not particularly easy of collection; a considerable amount of the proceeds is swallowed up in the expense attendant upon their imposition and management; and it cannot even be said that they press equably on all sections of the community. The most wealthy classes—those who have amassed large fortunes, and have abandoned trade—will scarcely be affected by them at all; whilst the large merchant, whose dealings are heavy, rather than numerous, will not find the burden nearly so onerous or so inconvenient as his less fortunate brother, who depends for his success, not upon the magnitude, but upon the number of his transactions.

If a larger revenue were indispensable, it would have been far better to have at once resorted to a property and income tax. No doubt, there are objections to this also, and it would be difficult to find a tax to which some exception could not be taken; but it would, at least, have been infinitely preferable to the stamp duties. It would have principally affected those best able to bear the additional burdens, and those who under the present system do not contribute their full share towards the requirements of the country. Above all, it would have rendered unnecessary the imposition of a tax which cannot but be most odious in the eyes of the general community, because it is constantly thrusting its unwelcome presence upon them, and prejudicially interferes with the current of every day business.

NOTES FROM FIJI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A FEW months ago a man of the name of Koli rebelled against the authority of Maafu or Vanna Balavu. He called upon a number of dissatisfied youths to join him; they then took possession of an old fortification, and dared Maafu to do his worst. The Chief, however, for a long time was unwilling to attack them, for he fully expected that they would see their folly, bring to him their whales' teeth, as the token of their submission, receive their flogging, and then depart in peace. But the Chief's forbearance only emboldened the rebels, for they came out of their fastness and attacked a town which was faithful to Maafu. In this attack six or seven were killed. Koli's daring impudence was unaccountable, only on the supposition that some chief of influence was backing him. It was reported that Thakobau was helping him, by sending muskets and ammunition; and also that he was encouraged to hold out by Tui Cakau, the chief of Cakaudrovi. It was likewise suspected that the old chief of Lakemba was not such a friend to the Togans as he professed to be. Some said that Maafu was now to be driven out of Fiji; for he would not be able to withstand the confederation that was about to be arrayed against him. Just at this time of Koli's party, whilst challenging Maafu's men, said that Thakobau's son was going to attack Moala whilst Maafu was engaged with them. Word was therefore sent to King George in Toga about his governor's difficulties in Fiji; and with the reply were sent down two large canoes, a fore-and-aft schooner, and a cutter,—all crowded with warriors. Koli was instantly subdued, taken prisoner, and with a number of his party were sent off to Toga, whilst the others who had foolishly joined him were placed on various islands to work as slaves. Then the newly arrived Togans looked round for higher game. The chief of Lakemba was challenged, but he, poor old man, thought it best to unsay all that he had said against them. Had he not always been their friend? Had he not built for them all their canoes, and fitted them out for them? When any Togan was in distress had he not always succoured him, fed and clothed him, and sent him away with as much property as he could carry? And was this the Toga *lotu*—to return evil for good? Then, to show that he at least was their friend, he asked them to hoist the Togan flag, which was done on the following day. Now the whole of the windward group of islands not alienated to whites is theirs by the right of power (which is about the only right that has ever been acknowledged in Fiji). About this time a letter which had been sent to the people of Moala, asking them to transfer their allegiance, was taken up to Maafu at Lakemba. This letter seemed to confirm the previous report. The warriors demanded to be led against Bau, for they did not care to return to Toga without fighting somebody. Maafu, however, knew his advantages, and I suppose determined to secure them rather than risk all by such an attack. He knows well enough that King George's immediate response to his application has created a deep impression of his power all over Fiji. It now remains to be seen what his policy will be to the white residents. Whether he will throw open portions of the several islands over which he now rules to settlers, for cotton plantations is still a matter of uncertainty. He has said that he will; but as yet I believe that he has not had offers to induce him to do so. The petty chiefs of all the windward group are averse to parting with their land, and will not do so without considerable pressure; and Maafu is not the man to inflict that pressure without the parties concerned warrant him in confiscating their land through constant disobedience or rebellion. Work, however, all must who own him as chief, and he will not let the oil trade fall off if the nuts are not destroyed by hurricanes. The people generally, on those islands are more desirous for articles of clothing than elsewhere in the group. Prints, calicoes, coats, trousers, shirts, guernseys, belts, and large boots command a ready sale with them. These things they pay for with oil and cotton if pressed for payment, but there are few who like to pay at once for what they take away. The traders have fostered this bad habit, and now they suffer for it. Good arrowroot and tobacco grow in abundance on all those islands, but as yet the people have not been encouraged to collect it in large quantities as articles for barter. From these considerations we are led to the conclusion that that part of Fiji will never be occupied by cotton planters, but only by those who intend to settle as traders. The whole of this business is now in the hands of Messrs. Hermings and Co.

Five out of the twenty-eight of the inhabited islands in that part of Fiji are in the possession of respectable settlers. Some of the best samples of sea-island cotton which Fiji has yet produced are from those islands. The Ryder, Brothers are successfully working their island — Mango — they having cultivated a large plantation of sea-island cotton, and their sample is one of the best. It is with deep regret to all parties in Fiji that we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Edward Ryder, of this firm, has met with a watery grave. The galley of his boat and the sculls of his dingy have been found; but nothing has been heard or seen of any part of his schooner boat. We for a long time hoped that the pieces found had been washed off the deck, and that he and his companion would turn up in a little while. But no; we are bound to conclude that he is lost. The accident is deeply felt, for Fiji in its commercial infancy can ill spare such a man. He was energetic and perseveringly industrious, and has come to his end when bidding fair for a long and prosperous career.

The island of Taviuni is one which has commanded considerable attention lately, several good purchases of land having been made there by late comers as well as old residents. It is about 2000 feet high, but is exceedingly fertile to its very summit. On the top is a very large lake, in which are several picturesque islands. Viewing Taviuni from the sea it appears so steep that cotton planting there one would suppose would be attended with too many difficulties, but in reality it is not so. When on shore, we find that the ascent for some distance would not be an obstacle to successful cultivation, whilst the soil appears to be more productive than even that on the banks of the Rewa. It is about twenty-four miles long and nine broad. The chief, Tui Cakau, is not disinclined to sell large plots, but he asks now from 3s. to 4s. per acre. There are comparatively few natives upon the island; nearly all, however, profess the Roman Catholic religion. This island, it is thought, will become one of the principal white settlements in Fiji. The exceedingly high temperature, however, of the lee-side will always be a serious disadvantage to Europeans, for on that side cool breezes seldom blow, it only being open to the northerly hot wind, or the cooler westerly one, which so seldom comes but in hurricane gusts.

My attention has just been directed to a paragraph which appeared in the Auckland *Southern Cross*, in one of the early numbers of September, which is very prejudicial to the character of a worthy young man who has, during the last few months, made a few trips between New Zealand and Norfolk Island and this port. Were it a mere personal affair we should not refer to it; but if not contradicted, it will seriously affect the interest of the settlers generally who are engaged in cotton planting. It charges Captain M'Liver, of the schooner Blue Bell, with having lately been engaged in slavery, and of boasting how he caught, fed, and "sold the niggers" to Fiji planters; and states also that in one scuffle which he had with the natives he lost two men, one called Peter, the Dutchman, and also the cook, which unpleasant part of the affair he, Captain M'Liver, was most anxious to conceal.

Now, as such paragraphs are frequently copied into other journals, and are very apt to injure the interests of Fiji, I would, on behalf of Captain M'Liver and the settlers here, give the report the most unqualified denial. Captain M'Liver [illegible] has not been to the westward for Fiji labourers; [illegible] but has employed his vessel in bringing cattle from N[illegible]orfolk Island. He has not had two of his men killed in [illegible] any scuffle with natives; but discharged the two referred to [illegible] at this port on his last trip in an honourable manner. Peter [illegible] the Dutchman is not killed, for I met him this morning upon [illegible] the beach; and the cook is at work upon a neighbouring [illegible] I must say that the settlers generally are exceedingly annoyed to find that such reports are so readily published and circulated. If their labour market is closed, as it [illegible] will be if such reports gain credence, cotton, coffee, [illegible] sugar planting must be discontinued in Fiji, and numbers who have invested their all in the country will in consequence be ruined.

A planter who has lately disposed of [illegible] first crop, has given me an account of the year's expenditure [illegible] and receipts. After making due allowance for several advantages which he has had, so that the statement may be taken as a fair average of the accounts of a cotton plantation, I forward it for the information of those who are directing their attention to the subject.

FIRST YEAR.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of 500 acres of land at 4s. per acre	100	0	0
Passage money for twenty labourers	70	0	0
Houses	10	0	0
Boat	30	0	0
Food for labourers	50	0	0
Implements and incidentals	100	0	0
	£370	0	0

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Produce from 40 acres of cotton at £8 per acre (the average yield is half ton per acre)	320	0	0
Balance	50	0	0
	£370	0	0

Thus it is seen that the first year's crop nearly covers all expenses involved in commencing the plantation, including the purchase of the land. The gentleman above referred to realised sufficient to clear off all expenses and has a good balance in his favour, and so likewise with several others whose names I could give. In the second year several items of expenditure, necessarily involved at the commencement of a plantation, are not incurred, whilst at least twenty acres more of cotton are brought under cultivation by the same number of hands, the proceeds of which proportionately increase the year's income.

SECOND YEAR.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of land	0	0	0
Labourers (extra at picking time—clothing and presents)	40	0	0
Boat	10	0	0
Food	40	0	0
Houses	10	0	0
Implements and incidentals	100	0	0
Balance	310	0	0
	£510	0	0

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds from 40 acres planted in the first year, at £8 per acre	320	0	0
Ditto from 20 acres newly planted	160	0	0
Feed planted on the ground	30	0	0
	£510	0	0

The labourers will stay for three, four, or five years; at the expiration of which term, each one will have to be paid at the rate of £2 per annum, then returned to their homes at the expense of about 30s. per head, and a fresh lot engaged most likely on the same terms as those entered into with the men sent home.

H.M.S. Brisk will leave the group some time this week. Thakobau has promised to collect his men at once. A meeting was held on Wednesday, November 8th, in which it was decided who of the chiefs are to go, and what must be the course of action. All are determined to put a stop to cannibalism and all the crimes attendant upon the abominable custom.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	388	0	9
Gin	148	18	6
Rum	179	15	11
Perfumed spirits	15	7	10
Wine	113	17	0
Tobacco and snuff	167	4	0
—— (unmanufactured)	89	18	0
Cigars	1	14	6
Tea	281	12	9
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Dried fruits	2	0	2
Rice	29	6	0
Gold	0	13	6
Opium	145	0	0
Pilotage	27	2	0
Dues	3	0	0
Ad valorem	360	14	4
Package charge	167	3	0
Total	£2140	1	7

Great dulness continues to prevail in commercial circles, and, though generally attributed to the non-arrival of the mail, is partially accounted for by the fact that most of the country buyers have completed their Christmas trade purchases. At auction to-day, Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb offered a quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., and transacted a fair amount of business for net cash, at the following rates:—Balances of shipments of sugars were placed at prices ranging from £24 2s. 6d. to £39; common tea, £6 per chest; Batty's onions, 9s.; currants (all faults), 3¾d.; prunes (inferior), 8d., &c., &c. An invoice of Vivian's sheathing metal, damaged, was also disposed of, at 7¾d. for slightly, and 7d. for much damaged.

The wool market continues very quiet, and although there had been some inquiry and private transactions during the week, the public sales held to-day passed off very dull, and very little business was done. About 2250 bales were catalogued, but almost every lot of any importance was bought in, and of the sales, the bulk were parcels of fleece, which brought from 10½d. to 19½d.; greasy, 4¾d. to 7¼d. Sheepskins were in less demand, and full-woolled were quitted at 5d. to 6d.; inferior, 3d. to 4½d. Particulars of sales were as follows:—

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's catalogue comprised 278 bales wool, of which only 79 bales were placed. The only lots worthy of notice were:—EC, 35 bales fleece at 14d.; JM, 18 bales fleece at 15¼d., 7 bales fleece at 14¾d. Sheepskins realised 4¾d. per lb.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered 519½ bales, and sold: JC over W, 14 bales fleece, at 14½d.; MM, 7 at 14d.; EB in diamond, 7 at 13½d; JS, 9 at 13¼d.; JK over JR in diamond, 49 at 19½d.; TWT, 7 at 14d.; HC, 6 at 13½d.; S, 5 mixed at 8¼d.; and 46 odd bales various descriptions. Sheepskins brought 4½d.; pelts, 1d.

Mort and Co. catalogued 990 bales and bags, and sold 204 bales. The principal lots were:—over P, 8 fleece at 15¾d.; HH, 9 at 14d.; G, 6 greasy at 6¾d.; LJH&Co., 23 fleece at 14d.; CxP, 7 greasy at 6¾d.; A. Hume, 42 fleece at 17¼d., 6 pieces at 9¼d.; BES, 49 fleece at 17d., 9 pieces at 8¼d.; BN in square, 13 fleece at 18d., 3 clippings at 9d.; UE in diamond, 11 scoured at 18d.; 14 lots sheepskins at 3d. to 6d.; pelts 1½d.

Mr. Ebsworth offered 67 bales, and placed B in circle, 11 fleece, at 14½d.; Johnston over Gunnedah, 13 at 15¾d.; DA&Co, 14 at 14½d.; 9 bales, various, in small lots; and 2 lots sheepskins at 4¾d. and 5d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones catalogued 96½ bales, and sold—RR, 8½ fleece at 17d.; WM, 18 at 17¼d.; RS&Co. in triangle, 9 greasy at 7¼d.; 5 greasy, various brands, at 6d.; 3 mixed at 5d.

Mr. Devlin, who withdrew the whole of his wool, sold 5 lots skins at 5d. to 6d.; pelts, 1d.

Messrs. Gorman and Miller catalogued 217 bales, and Mr. Reid 42 bales, but did no business worthy of mention.

Mr. G. M. Pitt reports having sold 102 head of cattle (Turner's), fair quality, at an average of £4 11s. 2d.

The *Otago Times* of 23rd November says:—

Business remains tolerably steady, but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather possesses but little briskness. In the import market there has been but little to note. A few hemp goods have been placed, and now that prices have become more settled, sugars are not quite so dull. In liquids, transactions have been light, but spirits, particularly brandies, are at firm values. The teas ex Rubison were offered to-day at Messrs. M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co.'s rooms. About one-third of the larger packages were placed and the major part of the small packages. Some lots of fine congous were placed at 2s 4d; lines of fair medium, at 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; good ordinary, at 1s 7d to 1s 8d; and ordinary, 1s 6d. Values current previous to the sale were fully maintained, and a shade of improvement observable on some qualities.

Adelaide advices are to the 4th instant. The *Register* of that date reports:—

Wheat: Firm at 5s 9d per bushel. Flour: £13 10s to £14 per ton. Flour is sold in small lots for town use at about 10s higher. Several town millers give £15 as their price (bags included), but we have not heard of any actual transactions at that figure. With imported goods to-day there has been comparatively little business doing, and trade is exceedingly dull. We naturally look forward at this season of the year for a good demand for dried fruits, &c., but up to the present time little has been done in any of these imports.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

New Trial Motions.

York v. Nicholson.

This was a motion for new trial of an action of replevin, wherein the defendant had obtained a verdict. The substantial question at issue was whether there was a tenancy by plaintiff to the defendant, or whether plaintiff was tenant of the defendant's late wife, and of a certain trustee representing her. Defendant had distrained, and plaintiff disputed the legality of such distraint upon the ground that there was no relationship of landlord and tenant between defendant and himself. There were questions as to certain mortgages and their effect, but these were chiefly of a technical character, and the case turned upon the evidence that defendant had, during his wife's life time, directed plaintiff to pay the rent to her, in consequence, as was understood, of an advance made to him (plaintiff) by Mrs. Nicholson from her individual resources, and secured upon this property.

The Attorney General and Mr. Windeyer appeared in support of the motion, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen in support of the verdict.

Their Honors sustained the verdict, holding that an existing tenancy would not be destroyed by the mere fact of the landlord telling the tenant to pay rent to his (the landlord's) wife.

Rule discharged, with costs.

Walmsley v. Mackenzie.

This was a motion for new trial in an action by a creditor against an official assignee for money had and received, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict. The plaintiff, a publican, was the creditor of one Cox, an insolvent, of whose estate the defendant was the official assignee. As such creditor, plaintiff became entitled to a dividend of £442 3s. 7d. An execution had been placed in the plaintiff's house by Messrs. Moss and Allt, to get rid of which plaintiff made an assignment to them of his interest as a creditor in Cox's estate, empowering them to receive whatever dividend should be payable to him. With this authority, they came to defendant for the dividend. Before paying them, defendant referred them to Mr. Hart, who was the attorney for another party having a claim upon the estate. The claim of Moss and Allt was only for £236 6s. 6d., but after some discussion the whole of the dividend to which Walmsley was entitled was handed over to Moss and Allt on their giving an undertaking to pay over the balance (after satisfaction of their own claim) to Mr. Hart. The present action was for such balance. The question was whether an action would be, under such circumstances, against the official assignee, or whether the creditor was bound to proceed against such assignee under the 92nd section of the Insolvent Act. It was maintained on the one hand that, as there was a remedy by action at law in any such case before the passing of this statute, and as this remedy had not been expressly taken away, this action would still lie. The right of action was concurrent, it was maintained, with the remedy under the 92nd section of the Insolvent Act. There had been here a misappropriation of the money; for instead of paying over the whole to Moss and Allt, so that after deducting their own claim, they might hold the residue as trustees for Walmsley, the defendant made them the messengers to hand over such balance to a third party. On the other hand, it was maintained that the remedy under the 92nd section was the only one which could be pursued. In that case the whole of the facts could be gone into, which could not be done at a trial. Moss and Allt, being absolutely entitled to receive all the money, had properly received it. The stipulation alluded to made no difference, as it was one which they were not bound to carry out. They ought not, in fact, to have carried out the undertaking which they had given, but to have held the balance for Walmsley, for whom they were trustees.

Their Honors sustained the verdict, holding that, whether an official assignee was liable or not, under ordinary circumstances, to a creditor for "money he had received," there had been here such a misappropriation as rendered the defendant clearly liable.

Rule discharged, with costs.

Mr. Stephen appeared in support of the rule, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Windeyer in support of the motion.

Smart v. The Mayor and the Corporation of Sydney.

This was a motion for new trial of an action for injury to the plaintiff's property by means of a sewer constructed by defendants. The plaintiff had obtained a verdict, and defendants now moved to set it aside.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Stephen appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Darley in support of the verdict.

What was complained of was that the Corporation had constructed a drain, by means of which large quantities of water were cast upon the plaintiff's property; and through which sewage matter from premises lying in the course of such drain had been brought down. It was maintained that, as the Corporation had full statutory power to make such drain, they were not responsible for the consequences of the work, unless they had been guilty of negligence, which had not been shown. As to the sewage matter, it was urged that the allowing of such matter to escape was a punishable offence, for which the parties who had done this wrong could have been dealt with, and as to which the Corporation could not be held responsible.

Their Honors sustained the verdict, holding that, although neither the Corporation of Sydney, nor any similarly-constituted body were answerable for unavoidable injury to individuals from works which they had executed in performance of a public trust, provided that due care had been exercised, there was evidence in this case to warrant the finding of the jury. The Corporation had, no doubt, done what was considered best for the interests of the citizens, irrespective of individual rights, but they had, it was admitted, discharged a body of water over plaintiff's land from the adjacent grounds, which water—and the matters brought down with it—would never have come there but for the construction of this sewer.

Rule discharged, with costs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before his Honor Judge Ellis.

Sewell v. Bouffrie.

Plaintiff claimed £3, the value of a heifer entrusted to the defendant to be driven from Five Dock to Parramatta. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that a few days after he gave the animal to the defendant, he saw it again at Five Dock, and the next day it was dead by the roadside. As there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant, his Honor did not consider it necessary to hear the defendant. Verdict for the defendant.

M'Namara v. Hobson.

This was an action to recover an amount for butcher's meat sold and delivered to the defendant in 1866. Defendant alleged that she had paid her accounts weekly, and that she was never indebted. Plaintiff swore that he delivered the meat, and that it had not been paid for, although subsequent purchases had been paid for by her at the time. Plaintiff's books showed no entry of payment. Verdict for plaintiff.

Clark v. Williams.

Plaintiff, a publican, claimed £5 for breach of contract. He had hired the defendant at £1 15s a week as a pianist, but she had failed to perform according to agreement. [Defendant's evidence was inaudible at the reporter's box.] Verdict for the defendant.

Bovis v. Woods.

Plaintiff, a publican, sued for the amount of a grog score. Verdict for the defendant.

Levin v. Johnson.

Plaintiff claimed £3, for advertising a house and endeavouring to let it. Defendant admitted that she had employed the plaintiff, but had given him no authority to advertise. Plaintiff had not sent anybody to look at the house, and had not procured a tenant. Verdict for plaintiff in the reduced amount of £1 13s.

Stewart v. Webb.

Claim £5 5s. 6d., for wine sold and delivered to the defendant. Defendant, who was the steward of the Victoria Club, alleged that he did not buy the wine, but merely consented to allow the plaintiff to send the wine to the club on the understanding that it should be submitted to the committee for approval. Plaintiff and two witnesses swore that the defendant bought the wine absolutely, and the plaintiff produced his receipt for the delivery of the goods. His Honor had no doubt that credit was given to the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Coyle v. Cherry.

Claim £8 18s., for services as a nurse. Verdict for plaintiff.

Municipality of Waverley v. Zahel.

Same v. Taylor.

These were actions to recover rates due to the Municipal Council. Defendants put the plaintiff to the proof of the legality of the constitution of the Council, and also of its proceedings in making the assessment. Some argument took place on one or two technical points, but there was nothing advanced to invalidate the proceedings of the Council. Verdicts for plaintiffs for the amounts claimed.

Guy v. Kellick.

The amount in dispute between the parties was 12s. 6d. Defendant bought some bark from the defendant, and he claimed to be allowed tare for the battens and hooping of the bales. Plaintiff gave evidence to shew that it was not the custom of the trade to allow tare on sales of bark. Defendant contradicted this, but was not prepared with any evidence on the point. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Doyle v. Moses.

Claim for rates paid by plaintiff on account of the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, £1 12s.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, a plan of distribution in the estate of Thomas Wallace, was confirmed.

In re Strachan and Co. Mr. Davis, counsel for the official assignee, showed cause against the rule nisi, granted on the 5th December, to amend the plan of distribution by inserting Mrs. Dickson, as recipient of a dividend on amount as now proved. Mr. Darley, for the creditor, replied. His Honor made the rule absolute to amend the plan by the insertion of a dividend for Mrs. Dickson—the caveator to have his costs from the official assignee.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of Charlotte C. Stuart, William Dougan, and George Felton.

Surrenders.

George Maidment, of Glebe Road, carpenter. Liabilities, £445 17s., of which £318 14s. is secured. Assets, £397 12s. 4d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Brady, of Castlereagh-street, late of George-street, Sydney, grocer. Liabilities, £950 3s. 1d. Assets, £3, Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, December 13.—At 10: Strachan and Co., Frederick D. Mant, special. At 11: John Allen, adjourned second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, December 17.—At 11: Mary Walsh, Henry Fieldhouse, William Burness, John Robin, John Withy, John White, Thomas Dunn, Henry Halmarich, Jonathan Boon, George Willson (of Willson and Swertland), George Willson, William Daly, Edwin Botterill, Edward Merigold Munford, Henry Alfred Croft, Henry Moon, Stephen Neate Darke, Matthew Chron White, Abraham John Thompson, Robert Knowles Waters.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Levey, Hunt, and Danger.

Of thirteen prisoners brought before the Court, three were discharged and one was remanded.

One person was fined 5s., and two 20s. each, for drunkenness; and one was fined 10s. for making use of indecent language.

Susan Graham, a vagrant, found drunk and lying in an indecent manner within view of a public place, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Elizabeth Johnson was found with a number of other persons, male and female, behaving in a riotous manner on the footway in front of the theatre, in Pitt-street. Constable Mulqueeny apprehended her, and charged her with being a common prostitute, wandering in Pitt-street. To be imprisoned one month.

Thomas Hitchens was summarily convicted of having stolen from the Railway Station, Redfern, a piece of timber of the value of 3d., the property of Government, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Milham was charged with having attempted to steal from the person. Constable Hendron deposed that between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, being on duty at the corner of King street and York-street he saw two men running, one calling after the other "stop thief;" he followed them into Clarence-street, and apprehended the prisoner on information that he had attempted to rob a drunken man; he had in his possession a ring and a pencil case; afterward found a man named Brown in Kent-street, and took him into custody for drunkenness; Brown had 1s. 7d. on him. Henry Brown, of Pitt-street, deposed that last night he was drinking, and became stupid; believes he went to sleep somewhere, but does not recollect awaking; believes that he had 2s. in the right hand pocket of his waistcoat; does not know prisoner, and has no charge against him. John Imber, of Kent-street, deposed that about 11 o'clock last night he saw Brown lying near his (witness's) house, and in the middle of the street were standing the prisoner and two women; he saw that they had their eyes upon Brown, and when he went into his house he watched from a window; he saw prisoner go to Brown, stoop over him, and apparently was in the act of searching his pockets, when he (the witness) called to him, and he immediately ran away; witness pursued him until he was apprehended by the constable. Isabella Logan, of Kent-street, gave evidence similar to that of Imber up to the time of prisoner running away. Prisoner objected to the summary jurisdiction of the Court, and was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Thompson, on behalf of prisoner, cross-examined the witnesses.

John Fitzgerald appeared before the Court in custody, having neglected to obey a summons, to answer an information by Gerard Phillips, as agent of Sir Daniel Cooper, charging him with having, by depositing a quantity of sand upon land situated in Elizabeth-street, committed damage to the extent of 20s. Thomas Buckland, of the firm of Sir Daniel Cooper and Co., merchants, deposed that on the 29th October he found that a quantity of sand had been shot upon an allotment of land in Elizabeth-street, the property of Sir D. Cooper, and followed the tracks of cart wheels to a place on the opposite side of the street, where he found defendant at work with a horse and cart; in reply to his question, why he had shot the sand upon the land in question, defendant said that he would do so again if he were ordered by his employer; accompanied him to Mr. Shying, who he said employed him to cart the sand, who denied his assertion; it will cost more than 20s. to remove the sand from the allotment; the allotment is not fenced in; Shying has no right to grant permission to deposit sand or anything else upon the land in question; Mr. Phillips and witness are the only persons who could grant permission. For the defence Patrick Fitzgerald was called. He deposed that he was present when Shying employed his son, the defendant, to cart soil from land in Elizabeth-street, where he is putting up some buildings, and directed him to shoot it on the land in question; for all he knew to the contrary, the land belonged to Shying—at all events he had no reason to suppose that Shying had no right to deposit the sand on the land. His Worship (Mr. Danger) found defendant guilty of the offence, and told him that before he deposited the sand upon Sir Daniel's land he ought to have ascertained whether he had any right to do so. To pay 20s. damages and 6s 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were thirty-three cases, of which one was dismissed, six were postponed, and thirteen were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, Walter Hancock and Edward Hollick were fined 10s. each for exposing drapery goods over or upon the footway; Lewis Ulde was fined 20s. for neglecting to keep clean certain premises in George-street; Richard Gawthorp was fined 2s. 6d., and James Cropley 10s., for commencing to build before erecting a platform and a handrail for the protection of the public. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, John M'Cabe was fined £5 for negligently driving an omnibus, causing damage to a cab, the property of Michael Frayne; Michael Carroll was fined 40s., for driving at a pace faster than a trot, and a like amount for assaulting one Thomas Murphy; Philip Goodin was fined 20s., for using insulting language; William Goodin, for plying for hire at a place other than a duly appointed stand, was fined 5s.; and Edward Drake was fined 5s., for having neglected to deliver to the Town Clerk a parcel found by him in his omnibus. In Britten v. Croker, for the recovery of goods illegally detained, and Devereux v. Devereux, for maintenance, orders were taken by consent.

The Roster.—Messrs. Pinhey, Oatley, and Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Hill and Mr. J. Oatley.

Mary Ann Costello, brought up as a vagrant, having no lawful visible means of support, was sent to gaol for one month.

Charles Brown, apprehended under warrant, charged with deserting his wife, was ordered to pay 7s. 6d. per week for twelve months towards her maintenance.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—Crown Case: The Queen v. Frew. Motions generally: Motions, &c. Massey v. Murray, arbitration. Demurrers, &c.: Peters v. Thornton; Sempill v. Oriental Bank Corporation, special case; Rossi v. The Queen; Henderson and others v. O'Dowd and another.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock, Motions and petitions.

Master's Office.—At 10.30: Hart and others v. Simmons and others, plaintiffs' and defendants' state of facts and proposal for new trustees, and cross examination of defendants' witnesses; Sempill v. Lee and others, report on trustees' first account. At 2 p.m.: Scroggie and others v. James and another, adjourned examination.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. sa. Motions.—To be spoken to: Cunningham v. Reeves.

Rehearings.—New Trial Motion: Thompson v. Fisher and another.

Interpleaders.—Solomon v. Thompson; Asher v. Lincoln.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

From Melbourne we have files to the 9th instant.

"The total indifference with which a mother regards her personal safety when her offspring is in danger received an apt illustration," says the *Ballarat Courier*, "at the junction of the Carngham and Smythesdale roads, on Thursday. A little girl, about twelve years of age, daughter of Mr. Richard Scott, of the Halfway House, was playing in the immediate vicinity of a dam, when she fell in, and sank down in about ten feet of water. The other children gave an alarm, which brought Mrs. Scott quickly to the dam, and heedless of the depth of water she plunged in, and after disappearing for a short time, brought the child to the surface, and by a great effort caught hold of the bank and struggled with the child out of the water. The child appeared to be dead, but Dr. Barnett, who was immediately called in, succeeded after a few minutes in restoring animation, and the girl was in a fair way of recovery an hour or two after the accident."

The following account of an encounter with a shark is from the *Belfast Gazette*:—"On Tuesday afternoon last, as Thomas Johnson, fisherman, was engaged in line fishing in the bay, opposite Belfast East, and while in the act of taking a flathead, which he had just brought to the surface, a monstrous shark, at least twenty feet in length, suddenly seized the fish. Its immense size caused Johnson to fear that it might upset the boat, and he pulled as fast as possible for the jetty, followed closely by the monster, which several times struck the boat; Johnson occasionally throwing overboard some of his largest fish, which engaged the attention of his unpleasant companion for a short time. When about 200 yards from the landing, the shark suddenly left the boat and made for the jetty, where it was seen by a number of people. John Griffiths, having a harpoon and several lances, got into Johnson's boat, and succeeded in driving a harpoon into the back of the shark, which then went off at an immense speed dragging the boat after it. After a little time the men neared it sufficiently to use their lances. After striking it a second time with the lance, the monster made an attack on the boat, seizing it by the keel near to the bows with its teeth, driving the forepart of the boat completely out of the water with the force of the shock. By some means the rope attached to the harpoon got into its mouth, and biting it through, it managed to escape. The boat can now be seen on the bank of the Moyne, with several of the shark's teeth still remaining in the keel. It will be remembered that a short time since a very large shark was hooked from one of the steamers while anchored in the bay, and which some five or six men tried in vain to hoist on board. Some of the fishermen think it not improbable that the visitor of Tuesday may be the same. From the treatment it received on the last occasion it is very likely that its carcase will shortly be found on the beach."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

With regard to the Privilege Case, the *Register* of the 4th instant contains the following:—

After a short discussion in the Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. John Baker gave the following notice of motion: "That Mr. Edward William Andrews, Mr. William Kyffin Thomas, and Mr. John Howard Clark be summoned to appear at the bar of this Council to answer such questions as the House may see fit to put to them, or either of them, touching an article published in the *South Australian Register* on Friday, November 22nd, 1867." Thrice in the course of his speech the hon. gentleman charged this journal with a "gross violation" of the privileges of Parliament, in publishing a brief abstract of the evidence taken before the select committee on the police force before the report had been brought up. But although Mr. Baker may allege that this is a breach of privilege, certainly the Privilege Act does not say so. There is no mention whatever of such an offence in that measure, which was passed expressly to define the privileges of the Houses of Parliament in this province, and which is the only legal authority which the public or the Press have to guide them in determining what they may or may not do. It appears that Standing Order No. 226 declares, according to the President, that evidence taken before Select Committees shall not be made public until it is reported; but these Standing Orders are not laws to be obeyed by the public, but merely regulations for the guidance of the members themselves. It seems, however, that one or two hon. members are disposed to claim for the Council all the privileges of the House of Commons, notwithstanding that it was found necessary for the protection of members to pass the Act above referred to. We question if this claim will be allowed; but even if it were so, hon. members would be mistaken in supposing that at the present day the House of Commons in a case of this sort would take the course proposed by Mr. Baker. No: the House would consider that a select committee was responsible for the safe custody of its own documents, and would not waste its time in doing the work of such committee. Take, for instance, the last case of the kind which is on record. This is reported in "May" as follows:—"In 1850 a draft report of the Committee on Postal Communication with France was published in two newspapers while it was under consideration. The committee vainly endeavoured to trace the parties from whom the copy had been originally obtained, but recommended improved regulations for the printing, distribution, and custody of such documents."

NEW ZEALAND.

From Otago we are in receipt of files to the 22nd ultimo. The Otago Sheep Inspector's Report for the year ended September 30th, is published in the *Gazette*. Mr. Logie reports:—"The accompanying list shews a total of 1,930,838 sheep above six months old, of which number 1,569,530 are depastured on runs, 287,639 on freehold, and 27,428 on goldfields. There are, as per returns, 80,303 diseased sheep, but this is greatly in excess of the number actually infected, a large portion being clean or nearly so, the time not having expired for granting a certificate. The number of sheep killed in Dunedin and suburbs during the last year, according to report from inspector of Slaughter-houses, was 26,253. The most noticeable feature during the year is the great increase of sheep on freehold properties, and, from the preparations farmers are making for keeping them, the number will, in all probability, be doubled next year. I expect that the principal supply of fat meat for Dunedin market will soon be provided for by them. It was expected that the severe weather during the winter would have a bad effect on the lambing. A number of sheep were snowed up. But the loss from this cause has not been so great as at first anticipated; and I believe the increase this year will at least be equal to the last."

GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

For December.

(*From the Sydney Mail, December 7.*)

[It must be remembered that the directions contained in the calendar apply to the county of Cumberland generally. It will be readily understood that in so limited a space it would be simply impracticable to prepare a calendar suitable to the whole colony, embracing as it does so great a variety of climates. With slight variations, however, which will readily suggest themselves to any practical person or amateur, the directions may be modified so as to suit the local peculiarities of other districts.]

Monthly Remarks.

We regret once more to be obliged to chronicle disasters, losses, and disappointments occasioned by drought. The weather during the month just brought to a close has been a continuation of hot winds, scorching heat, high gales, and with all scarcely three consecutive days have passed without strong indications of rain presenting themselves, so that we have been alternating between hope and fear, until hope has almost given way to despondency. The bright and glowing prospects ushered in under a genial Spring have vanished under the influence of a dry and scorching Summer. Of fruits the grape alone holds out the promise of a plentiful harvest, and this too must succumb if rain is much longer delayed. In many of the coast districts the pasturage is quite burnt up, and all late-sown cereal crops have suffered severely. Vegetable and flower gardens present a sorry aspect, and where a liberal supply of water is out of reach little is to be seen except dry, scorched leaves, and plants with weary, drooping heads, not having sufficient strength to expand their withered flower-buds. Truly the cultivation of the soil is a most precarious occupation in Australia; it behoves us, therefore, to turn our most serious attention to the cultivation of such plants and trees as are likely to cope with our uncertain and droughty climate, as they will always prove a stand-by, and keep the wolf from the door of the industrious settler when ordinary resources fail. One of these is the Ailantus glandulosus, noticed in our remarks last month. And we are glad to learn that Mr. Brady and his partner have come forward in a most liberal and philanthropic spirit, by offering a large quantity of the eggs of the Ailanto silkworm to the Government for gratuitous distribution throughout the Australian colonies, and we trust at no distant day to see the valuable services of these gentlemen acknowledged in a manner befitting their unostentatious and disinterested liberality.

We can in addition to the Ailanto confidently recommend the cultivation of the olive as a sure and lasting source of profit, if not of wealth. The soil and climate of New South Wales have been proved beyond a doubt, to supply all the conditions necessary to the successful production of oil, and green fruit for pickling of the finest quality, and it alone remains for the people to stir themselves to bring this useful plant into general cultivation.

Moderately deep soil of a calcareous nature is considered the best, as imparting to the oil the character and flavour most esteemed. The tree, however, can be grown successfully in almost any soil, particularly if situated on a slope with a good, porous subsoil. Rich alluvial soils should be avoided, except where the tree is required for ornament only, as in such soils it will grow most luxuriantly, but will not produce fruit; in fact, the olive can be grown in soils where little else will grow. It also prefers, or requires, a dry, warm climate. We may safely infer, then, that the olive can be grown in any of the coast districts of New South Wales, or within fifty miles of the sea. Should the land about to be planted be of an open friable nature, good deep ploughing will be a sufficient preparation in stiff, clayey, or close soils; however trenching should be had recourse to. This may be carried out in either case by ploughing or trenching (as the case may be), a strip about ten feet wide down the slope on which the plantation is to be formed. This will prove a considerable saving, as the trees should not be planted at a less distance than from thirty-five to forty feet apart each way. We would, however, prefer, where the nature of the soil admits of it, that the whole area be brought under cultivation, taking care that whatever crop may be planted, it should not be allowed to approach nearer than four to six feet of the trees. There are various methods of propagation such as seeds, grafts, layers, cuttings, and truncheons, the last is the method generally adopted in Italy, France, Spain, &c. Truncheons are gigantic cuttings taken from branches, from one and a half to three inches in diameter, and three to four feet long; these may either be planted at once in their permanent positions, or they may be placed in trenches about four feet apart, where they may remain for three or four years before planting out. This plan however, can hardly be carried out in this colony there not being sufficient supply of old trees for the purpose. We would recommend grafting upon seedlings of the wild olive, as these are readily to be obtained in any quantity, and a good plan would be to procure a quantity of the seed, which could be sown in a convenient place, and when one yearold planted out in rows, about two feet apart. These would furnish stocks fit for grafting the following year, and would continue workable for at least five years more; thus a large supply could be procured at a small cost, and the planter need not be hurried in his operations.

Planting may be proceeded with at any time from March to September, the earlier the better, provided the weather be favourable; if strong trees are employed, they should be headed down to about four feet; trees of small size will only require a slight pruning; each tree should be firmly staked immediately after planting. Nothing further will be necessary beyond keeping the soil in the immediate vicinity of the tree clear, and open for two or three years after planting.

Moderately strong plants will commence to bear the second year after planting, and in six will begin to produce good paying crops, after which it is hard to say how long they will continue to bear, as an olive plantation is still in existence and in a state of productiveness near Farni, in Italy, which is said to have attained the almost fabulous age of two thousand years, and as much as 60 gallons of oil has been produced from an old tree in one year.

The fruit should be gathered immediately it is matured, which will be about from the middle of April to the middle of May; if delayed too long the quality of the oil is injured, in addition to which the following crop will be interfered with, indeed some writers assert that where the crop is gathered late the trees will not produce a crop at all the following year. It is the practice in some places to knock the fruit off with sticks, but this is objectionable inasmuch as the berries are injured and dirt is sure to be imported with the fruit into the press to a greater or less degree; hand-gathering is far preferable, although somewhat more expensive, and when gathering is once commenced it should be carried on to completion with as little delay as possible. The fruit should then be spread out in layers of two or three inches deep, in an open shed, well protected from rain and dew, where it should be allowed to remain two or three days for the purpose of drying the water out of the fruit. The next process is crushing or grinding, which must be performed without breaking the stone, as the oil of the kernel has a tendency to turn the good oil rancid, as well as to injure the flavour. The crushed mass is then placed in bags of some coarse material, and pressed. The oil thus produced is of the first quality, and termed virgin oil. The marc is then taken from the bags, broken up, and moistened with water; returned to the bags, and pressed again. The oil now produced is termed second quality, but good, and fit for the table. The marc is again taken from the bags and fermented, when it is pressed for the third time, and produces a third quality, which is used in soap and other manufactories.

Olives for pickling should be gathered about a week or ten days before they turn colour, and steeped in a lye composed of water, with a small quantity of quick-lime; the solution should be changed every day for about fifteen days, when pure water only must be employed for about five days more, when the fruit may be bottled in salt and water, which renders it fit for the table; in bottling off an aromatic is sometimes used. One acre of olive trees could be planted as recommended above at an expense of from £15 to £20, if on open land, and the annual expense of attending to the trees would hardly be worth considering, as two or three days' labour of one man would be sufficient. Here, then, is an opening for small freeholders. Can any man assert that he is not able to accomplish the planting of an acre of olives in one, two, three, or four years, and when once completed he may content himself that he leaves behind him a lasting and growing inheritance for generations.

Field.

Where practicable a liberal supply of water or weak liquid manure should be administered to grass paddocks, a few good soakings will amply repay the trouble.

We would not recommend the sowing of any crop until rain sets in. The maize crop should be earthed up, and the surface of the soil well stirred. Ploughing and cross-ploughing should be continued where the nature of the soil admits of it. The tobacco crop should be kept in a vigorous state, if possible, as the size of the leaf will be affected if the plants are allowed to suffer from drought, and a moderate supply of water would suffice to preserve them. Very little can be done in any department till rain sets in; where possible, however, irrigation should be freely practised.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.

This department presents a very unpromising aspect, and fortunate are the growers who have provided the means for irrigating their plantations, they wilt reap a rich harvest this summer. The vineyard should be well attended to; stopping and thinning should receive every attention, as in some measure this operation will avert the evil consequences of the drought by enabling the plant to do with a reduced supply of moisture. Generally speaking the strawberry crop has been a failure this season, occasioned partly from the drought and partly from the fact that the plants had little or no rest in the winter, the unusually mild weather keeping them in a continually excited state. In fact we gathered ripe strawberries ourselves during the months of May, June and July, a circumstance, we believe, which has no precedent in the colony. Remove runners and mulch, if not already done, and water freely with liquid manure.

Land for new plantations should be prepared without delay; it is a great mistake to leave this operation till the planting season sets in, as then the land has no time to become pulverised and properly sweetened—a circumstance which tells greatly against the growing plants and trees, particularly should dry weather follow the planting; in fact, many good practical men are so particular on this score that they have their ground prepared in time to enable them to grow a green crop of some kind on the land before the planting season arrives, and we strongly advocate the practice, feeling convinced that much good results from it.

Kitchen Garden.

The chief work in this department will be to attend to cucumber, melons, pumpkins, and such like; they should be carefully looked after—the shoots stopped and good dressings of liquid manure supplied, mulching would also prove of very great benefit during the dry, hot weather; in doing this, however, the vines should not be moved, particularly if they have sent down roots, which they frequently do. It will be of no use planting or sowing unless a supply of water be at hand; in such case the following may be planted: cabbage, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, capsicums, arrowroot, ginger, celery, cucumbers, melons, Jerusalem artichokes, &c. As soon as rain sets in, sow French beans, the cabbage tribe, peas, spinach, Swede and Scotch yellow turnips, celery, radish, mustard, cress, &c. Tie up chillies, tomatoes, and such like plants; look well to the rhubarb bed, and give it a liberal supply of weak liquid manure.

Flower Garden.

Little can be done here. Dahlias, for succession, may be planted, and those advancing in growth should be carefully trimmed and staked. Continue to dig up and store all bulbs when ripe. Pot plants must receive very careful attention. Green and hot houses should have water thrown on the paths two or three times daily, and the syringe should be freely plied every evening on such plants as will bear it. About the only work, in addition, will be to remove fallen leaves, which are now more plentiful than anything else.

An incident which diverted the congregation's attention from devotional exercises for some time lately occurred in a Highland church. During the singing of the first psalm a lamb made its way to the front pew, where it excited considerable astonishment by rising on its quarters, placing its fore feet on the desk, and coolly surveying the congregation. A lady sitting near determined to expel the intruder, and seizing the lamb in her arms proceeded to the door, the congregation meanwhile watching the proceeding with breathless interest. Going downstairs, however, the hitherto amiable animal began to resist the forcible termination to its devotions, and succeeded in bringing both the old lady and itself to the bottom of the stair in a manner more rapid than graceful. The lamb, finding itself free, once more made its way into the gallery by another door. The beadle of the church now put in an appearance and attempted a capture, but the lamb was too sharp for the church functionary. An exciting but unsuccessful chase ensued. The scene was brought to a close by the minister saying to the beadle,—"The beastie maybe will be quate; sae jist let it be." The services were then proceeded with, and during their course the lamb justified the good opinion of the pastor by remaining quiet.—*Daily News.*

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Painless teeth extraction. Teeth stopped with gold cement. Artificial teeth. Gold or pink vulcanite. Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE in bottles. Dr EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street North.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.—for puddings, custards, cakes, &c., is also used most successfully as food for children and invalids.
This brand of corn has the largest sale of any in the Australian continent.
Kingsford's Oswego Prepared Corn is sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

PERFUMED and MEDICATED SOAPS.—Just landed ex Parramatta, Petrolina, Juniper Tar Oil, Honey, Glycerine, Windsor, and Almond SOAPS, made expressly to our order in London by the celebrated house of Osborne, Bauer, and Co. These soaps will be found to surpass in quality any hitherto imported. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

GENUINE CHUTNIES, CURRIES, Cayenne, Sauces, Pickles, &c. Pitt-street, opp. Vickery's.

CAMDEN Pressed Oaten HAY, in bales and half-bales, STEPHEN NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

BONE DUST for SALE, £5 10s per ton. STEPHEN NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

POTATOES.—Splendid sample of old potatoes. J. W. CRAVEN, 147, Sussex-street.

SORGHUM SEED.—A lot to be sold cheap. J. W. CRAVEN, commission agent, Sussex-street.

EMPTY BAGS, 200, for SALE. Apply J. DINGLE Baker, 206, William-street.

ON SALE.—
Spring steel, 1¼, 1½, x ½, for buggies
Galvanised wire rope, from ½ to 4 inch
Pigou and Wilks's FF and FFF sporting powder, in ¼ and 1 lb cans, very cheap.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

ILLUMINATIONS.—Handsome GAS CROWN for SALE, size 4 6 x 3 6; price £9. Apply to Mr. O'GORMAN, 32, Post Office-place, Melbourne.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, best brands, on SALE. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE
Flour and wheat
Bonniot's brandy
Teas ex Vision
Townsend's sarsaparilla
1-lb. oysters, Kemp, Day, and Co.'s
3-bushel sacks, whiting
Linseed oil, turpentine, white lead
Red lead, soft soap, glue, putty
Bright varnish, sheathing felt
Stockholm pitch and tar
Navy oakum, paints, and colours
Muntz's yellow metal, 16 oz. up
Muntz's metal nails and rods.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Vision—Medium to Fine—chests and boxes. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHY PAY MORE? The finest Kyshow Congous, 2s 6d. This is a brisk rich true Pekoe-Souchong Tea, perfect in strength and quality. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George-street.

STRONG Morning Congou, 2s per lb. This is a very strong, well-flavoured, economical tea, usually sold at 2s 6d. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George street.

HAMS, Hams.—A prime sample York Hams, just landed, 1s per lb. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the Australian Colonies for the sale of Whitehead and Co.'s Concentrated ESSENCE of BEEF, are prepared to execute orders for the same on most liberal terms.
PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-st.

CAMDEN PARK WINES.—NOTICE.—The undersigned are appointed Agents in Sydney for the sale of the above celebrated wines, and are now in a position to supply them at most reasonable rates. These wines will be bottled at the Camden Park cellars; and bearing Messrs. Macarthur's seal, their purity and excellence may be relied upon. PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

PRIME N. W. CHEESE ex Colonial Empire, from London. W. H. ARIELL, 11, King-street West.

ON SALE, all kinds of Tinplates, 1C, 48s per box. H. STEVENSON, 123, York-street.

FOR SALE. Chinese Oil, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.—Smith and M'Lean's and Morewood's, now landing, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet lengths, 24, 26, and 28 gauge.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 12, Wynyard-square.

ON SALE, Castlemaine Standard Brewery Co.'s Pale ALE. WILLIAM KIRK, 12, Wynyard-lane.

TIMBER YARD, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.—Clearing out by private sale, sundry lots of scantling, boards, sashes, doors, and 500 split posts and rails.
WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of hardwood, cedar, pine, sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

MARBLE SLABS, Black and White. Also, to arrive, Caithness Flagstones. R. WYNNE Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated, 26 gauge. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

LIME.—LIME made from MARBLE, being all CAUSTIC, 1 cwt. of marble roach is better than 3 cwt. shells. The mortar becomes more flinty with age, and being free from salts, does not mildew the paper in damp weather.
☞ To prevent fraud by admixture with inferior stone and shells, send all orders direct to 324, George-street.

FOR SALE, Cedar FITTINGS, cheap; and a first-rate Watch DOG. J. DAVIS, 10, Market-st. North.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN SKINNER.
£5000 OF DRAPERY GOODS FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.
SKINNER'S STOCK now on sale at J. WETHERILL'S, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and first-class CLOTHING, TO ORDER is the Market Cloth Hall, and Practical Tailoring Establishment.
484, George-street
Opposite the Fruit Markets,
Not Haymarket.

FLAGS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION.—One thousand Flags, 9 feet long, only 10s 9d each. Flags made to order, any size.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street.

NOTICE.
THE SUMMER STOCK CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
NEW SUMMER DRESSES.
French Muslins, fast colours, only 4s 11d the dress
The Norwich Camlet Dress, only 7s 11d
The Exhibition Cretonne Dress, only 8s 11d
The Parisian Lustre Dress, only 10s 9d
The Washing Grenadine Dress, only 9s 6d
Fine White Lustre for dress, only 1s 9d per yard
One thousand Checked Muslin Dresses, 12s 9d
Five hundred White Lace Striped Muslin Dresses, from 12s 6d to 16s 6d
Nine hundred pieces of Fancy Camlets and Mohairs for Children's Dresses, to cut by the yard, at 8¾d, 9¾d, and 10¾d.
NEW MANTLES.
Black Silk Peplum Jackets, 16s 6d
The Empress Walking Silk Jackets, £1 1s
The richly-trimmed Victoria Jacket, £1 7s 6d
White Lustre Jackets, trimmed cluny lace, 10s 6d to 14s 6d
White Bernous Mantles, from 25s to 30s
Spanish Lace Shawls, all silk, 8s 6d to 21s
Black Grenadine Shawls, very fine, 16s 6d
Fancy Silk and Grenadine Shawls, 10s 6d to 15s 6d.
MILLINERY BONNETS.
Elegant English Bonnets, 12s 6d to 15s 6d
Parisian Millinery Bonnets, 16s 6d to 21s
English Trimmed Hats, 7s 6d to 12s 6d
Untrimmed Hats, new shapes, 2s 6d to 6s 6d
Mourning Bonnets, a large variety, 12s 6d to 16s 6d
Elegant Wedding Bonnets, the last new shape, 16s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully invite the attention of their patrons and the public generally to their immense stock of Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Parents and guardians can rely on finding at DENISON HOUSE, every garment necessary for a superior outfit, so that Boys returning from School can be furnished with clothing of the most approved cut and excellence of quality, at prices that must defy competition. Their Colonial Clothing Manufactory has assumed such gigantic proportions, that THOMPSON and GILES are warranted in the assertion that no imported garments can equal theirs in cut, style, or finish.
The weekly wages paid for our own Manufactured Goods forms no inconsiderable amount, and the advantages to the colony in general must be obvious by our extending this important branch of Colonial Industry.
THOMPSON and GILES.

DENISON HOUSE.
Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the approaching festivities.
With a view to the above, our general stock of Boys' and Youths' Clothing has been considerably augmented, and amongst the many novelties we would particularise
Boys' Linen Suits, from 13s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Boys' Nankeen Suits, from 14s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, from 24s 6d, at Denison House.
Boys' Blue Diagonal Suits, from 30s, very superior.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Boys' and Youths' Black Cloth Jacket Suits.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Also Youths' Tweed Suits of a novel and improved style, at Denison House.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, from 12s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES.
HATS in Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, Soft felt, Hard felt and The new mohair hat, for boys and youths, price 5s 6d, combining lightness, elegance, and durability.
THOMPSON and GILES.
MERCERY of every description, including Boys' shirts, Youths' shirts, Crimean shirts, Merino undershirts, Boys' Socks, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Belts, Turbans, Handkerchiefs in all the newest and most approved styles.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S JUVENILE CLOTHING.
Our JUVENILE clothes
A variety shows
In a stock unsurpassed by the trade;
Where'er you may go,
Nowhere can they show
Richer fabrics from which they are made.
Then if you require
Boys' superior attire,
You always at COHEN'S will see
An assortment so large,
At such moderate charge,
Satisfied to the utmost you'll be
With your boys, great and small;
Then at once give a call,
As it is a secret worth knowing
That for all sorts of dress
You'll get suited there best,
So at once pay a visit to COHEN.
Boys' knickerbocker suits, from 15s to 20s
Boys' Swiss suits, from 15s to 22s
Boys' albert suits, from 25s to 35s
Boys' Oxford suits, from 22s to 30s
Boys' sensation suits, from 18s to 25s
Boys' Edinburgh suits, from 17s 6d to 22s 6d
Boys' black cloth suits, from 23s to 33s
Boys' and youths' suits, from 20s to 30s
Boys' black sac coats, from 15s to 21s
Boys' alpaca coats, from 6s to 9s 6d
Boys' tweed sac ditto from 7s 6d to 12s 6d
Boys' black cloth tunics, from 10s 6d to 15s
Boys' fancy tweed ditto, from 8s 6d to 10s 6d
Boys' cloth trousers, from 7s 6d to 12s 6d
Boys' tweed trousers, from 7s to 10s 6d
Boys' drill trousers, from 4s 6d to 6s 6d
Boys' cloth waistcoats, from 5s to 7s 6d
Boys' fancy tweed ditto, from 5s to 7s 6d
Boys' hats, caps, collars, ties, braces, &c., &c., &c.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Juvenile Gallery, 402, George-street, Sydney.

APPROACHING FESTIVITIES.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
PEAPES and SHAW invite the attention of gentlemen to their very SUPERIOR STOCK of goods suitable for every occasion during the forthcoming FESTIVITIES in HONOUR of PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT to SYDNEY.
DRESS SHIRTS in every size. Dress Ties, White Vests; first choice in Josephine Kid Gloves for dress, in all the new delicate tints, with plain or tamboured backs; the new silk Beau Brummel Brace, silk and Lisle thread Socks, Shirt and Collar Studs, Sleeve Links; Scarf Rings, in gold, gold-plated, ivory, and pearl; Piesse and Lubin's and Bredenbach's choice Scents, Gosnell's Aromatic Eau de Cologne and Treble Lavender Water.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PAPIER-MACHE and LEATHER WRITING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, and DRESSING CASES.
Ladies' papier maché Glove Boxes, Albums, Musical ditto, Ladies' Buckles, Scent Bottles, Fans, Ivory Tablets, tortoiseshell and russia leather Card Cases, ivory and vulcanite Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Morocco Bags, Portmonnaies, &c., &c.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, new, carved and ivory handles
GENTLEMEN'S NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, on FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES, 25s each (these goods are splendid value, and cheaper than anything in the city of Sydney)
GENTLEMEN'S MERINO SHIRTS, for athletic sports, boat races, &c., in colours and white, bound with blue, pink, violet, scarlet, pink and mauve
New ties, new bows, new scarfs, braces, belts, silk, silk mixed, and all-wool crimean shirts, hat nets, turbans, &c., &c.
Gentlemen's white and coloured alpaca coats, linen coats, white flannel coats, &c., &c.
PEAPES and SHAW'S WHITE EUREKA SHIRTS, SIX FOR FORTY SHILLINGS, are the cheapest in Australia.
PEAPES and SHAW, The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street, Sydney.

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STATION REQUISITES.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would direct the attention of SQUATTERS and GENTLEMEN residing in the country, to their

LARGE IMPORTATIONS of STATION GOODS.

Having during the last thirty years closely observed the wants of the colony, and imported DIRECT from the MANUFACTURERS such goods as are of constant use in the interior, they need scarcely say that their lengthened business career has secured for them immense facilities, the benefit of which they will present to their customers.

Their stock, always well assorted, has been increased by late shipments.
TROUSERS—Moleskin, cord, tweed, and duck
COATS—Heavy pilot and shepherds' frieze
PANTALOONS—Bedford cord and moleskin
JACKETS—Beaver, pilot, and reversible
SHIRTS—Crimean, regatta, and white
HOSIERY—Scotch, cotton, and woollen
BLANKETS—8-4, 9-4, 10-4—red, blue, and white
SHIRTS—Scotch twill, byzantine, and serge
WOOLBAGGING—27, 28, and 29 inch
WOOLPACKS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, CORK BEDS, &c., &c.
Orders from all parts of the country punctually attended to.
HATS—Felt, straw, and the coloured quilted hat
CALICOES—Shirtings and prints
ENGLISH and COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING for gentlemen
HABERDASHERY of all descriptions
COLONIAL MADE BOOTS and SHOES
IRONMONGERY and GROCERY (if desired) purchased on commission.

N.B.—WOOL-WASHING MACHINES, by Downton.

These engines, known and adopted by many of the leading squatters, possess advantages which must bring them into general favour in this and the neighbouring colonies.

They effect a great saving of labour, are simple in construction, perfect in operation, and greatly improve the condition of the wool.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, 345 and 347, George-street.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HOLIDAY CLOTHING.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY are making preparations to show a large and extensive variety of the above on MONDAY, the 16th instant, consisting of
NANKEEN SUITS
FANCY DRILL ditto
WHITE and BROWN ditto
STRIPED HOLLAND ditto
WHITE and BROWN LINEN ditto
TASSAU SILK ditto
WHITE GRASSCLOTH ditto
LIGHT TWEED ditto
MELTON SUITS, in all colours
WHITE, GREY, and BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
CRICKETING TROUSERS
ALPACA TUNICS and SACS
LAWN, LINEN, and SILK TUNICS.
The above are of their own manufacture, fashionably cut, well made, and, where necessary, thoroughly shrunk.
A GREAT VARIETY OF FLAGS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY, 345 and 347, George street.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Just received a large variety of MATS and MATTING, particularly suited for HALLS, OFFICES, and PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.
NEW FLOORCLOTHS, from the first makers in England.
SUPERIOR CARPETS
Great variety of patterns, at most moderate prices.
Ex La Hogue, and Parramatta.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY, George and Barrack streets.

GENTLEMEN VISITING SYDNEY can be supplied with every requisite of the best quality at reasonable prices.
WHITE SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH
WOOL, SILK, CASHMERE, and CAMBRIC CRIMEAN SHIRTS
COLLARS, LINEN AND BEST PAPER, EVERY SHAPE and SIZE
TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, EVERY NOVELTY
BELTS, BRACES, WRISTBANDS, STUDS, LINKS, &c. &c.
S. H. LEWIS,
The French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

TRIMMED Muslin Jackets, 4s 11d, worth 8s 81. Muslin bodices, 1s 11d and 2s 11d, a bargain. Ladies' white muslin dresses, 3s 11d, worth 6s 6d. Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

BLUE RIBBONS, Blue Ribbons, Blue Ribbons.—The correct shade dyed every week at ELDRIDGE'S.

LADIES' Quilted Washing HATS, most suitable for picnic or garden wear. 144, William-st., Wimloo.

BAZAAR.—You must all be aware that LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar cannot be surpassed for cheapness, or choice, or variety. You will save 25 per cent. by making your purchases of toys, fancy goods, cabinet-ware, &c.
472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Christmas Presents, at the Cheap Bazaar CIVET CAT.

SCHOOLS supplied with fancy articles for prizes, at the wholesale price. CIVET CAT.

GAMES, quartettes, proverbs, bride, happy family. CIVET CAT Fancy Bazaar, King-street.

CROQUET GAMES, at E. DAVIES' Fancy Bazaar, 98, King-street.

CUT CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, for gas or candles, of the most elegant designs ever imported into the colonies, at very low prices.
AT LENEHAN and CO.'S, Castlereagh-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens's superfine
Giles and Smith's, and John Dunnan Co.'s superfine flour, in barrels.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE PLANTATIONS.—On SALE, Gishurst's famous COMPOUND for the cure of blight.
BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

LONDON Bottled ALE and STOUT, quarts 8s per dozen, pints 5s 6d per dozen, at Simmons', 143, Pitt-st.

DUCHESS County Condensed MILK. Sole Agents—M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FOR SALE, a Milk BUSINESS, with all conveniences. Apply ELLIS and CO., 763, George-street South.

MILCH COW for SALE, perfectly quiet; 14 quarts a day. R. KING, Coal Yard, Circular Quay.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, splendid water and watch dog; also chest of drawers. Larter, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a handsome and very quiet Lady's PONY, with new hogskin side-saddle, bridle, martingale, &c.; the lot for twelve guineas. Mr. TIERNEY, back of Lyons-terrace.

TO CLERGYMEN.—A good, steady useful MARE for SALE—goes in harness or carries a child—invaluable to those in want of a kind animal, with respectable appearance. Apply to W. GAYDON, Saddler, William-street.

FOR SALE, 3 superior draught HORSES, and Spring Waggon (carries 2 tons). 294, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Grey MARE, good in saddle and harness, and quiet. 102, William-street.

FOR SALE, or Hire, Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Dog-carts, Saddlery, and Harness. KISS, 260, Pitt-street.

SADDLES, Side Saddles, and Bridles, large assortment, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-st.

CHARGER for SALE.—A handsome Bay GELDING, with black points, remarkably showy action, and good in all his paces. Price 20 guineas. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS Bay Saddle and Buggy HORSE, 5 years old, and sound, 15½ hands. GIBSON and CO.

HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, only £14 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome new Pony PHAETON; carries four persons; £35. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSE, American BUGGY and HARNESS, £30 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR neat Bay HORSES, good in saddle, side-saddle, and single and double harness; 4 seated BUGGY and HARNESS; the whole lot for £65. GIBSON and CO., Repository, 282 Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, two 'BUSES, Harness, 15 Horses, and Chaff-cutting Machine. D. Lacerda, 206, Parramatta-st.

HORSES, Dogcarts, and Buggies, for HIRE. Bull's Head Yard, George-street, opposite Police Court.

T. MOORE'S Coach Factory, South Head Road, opposite Court House. Carriages, buggies, hansoms, invalid chairs, perambulators.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.—For SALE, in a flourishing agricultural district, the LEASE, License, Furniture, &c., of an HOTEL, doing an excellent business, with some freehold property. O'Doud & Co., Comml. Wf.

FOR SALE, a powerful draught HORSE. Apply 170 Lower George-street.

REDMIRE ESTATE, BURWOOD.—Villa sites 3 to 13 acres fine standing timber and firewood, surrounded by good roads and respectable neighbours; one quarter mile from Railway Station. Mr. Henderson residing on the estate, will meet at the Station every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, intending purchasers; terms very liberal. The cheapest and best land within reach of Sydney. Torrens's Act title.

RYAN and HAMMOND have received instructions from Messrs. Graham, Brothers, and Co., as agent, for Dr. Fletcher, to OFFER for PRIVATE SALE—

All his magnificent Stations on the Darling River and Ana Branch, containing upwards of 1000 square miles of splendid grazing country, with a large water frontage.

The Stations will be sold with 65,000 first-class sheep, which have been bred for many years with the greatest care, and 500 head of cattle, and will be delivered in January.

There is a large working plant upon the stations (which will be given in to the purchaser), and all improvements necessary for carrying on a very extensive sheep establishment; and from the fact of the runs being so much understocked, and that the wool can be sent to market by water from Wentworth (which is on the station) in any season, these runs offer an inducement to intending purchasers which seldom occurs.

For terms, which are very liberal, and other particulars apply to Messrs. GRAHAM, BROTHERS, and CO., 91, Little Collins-street East; or to RYAN and HAMMOND, 57, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, 2 valuable SITES, about 1 acre each, at the junction of the Liverpool and Burwood Roads, 100 feet frontage to Liverpool Road by 300 feet deep, near the Railway Station, opposite the residence of A. Ashdown, Esq., with a 5-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen; also, new 2-roomed COTTAGE, stable, cart-sheds, brick and cemented tank, about 7000 gallons; also, a Block of LAND, 50 feet x 132 feet, opposite the new cottages of R. Wynne, Esq., Burwood—the property of Mrs. Bartlett. Apply at the Post-office, Enfield.

Burwood, December 11.

BUTCHERS, BUTCHERS, BUTCHERS.—For Private SALE, 100 head FAT CATTLE, to be picked out of 136 head at Mr. G. Bowman's farm, Blacktown Road. Apply to W. FULLAGAR, Western Road; or Mr. G. BOWMAN, Richmond.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Club, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pair of buggy horses
A horse, buggy, and harness, complete
20 horses, just arrived from the country
3 heavy cart horses, subject to trials
Spring-carts, drays, buggies, harness, &c.

Horses
Fat Sheep
Fat Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Boy's pony
Well-bred hackneys
Cart horses, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
200 paddock-fed sheep, from Narellan
80 ditto ditto, from Singleton
100 lambs, all from the Hunter.
Without reserve.

Paddock fed Sheep

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Loseby to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Friday), at 12 o'clock,
200 very prime paddock-fed sheep, from Narellan.

Cart Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
3 superior cart horses, all used to shaft and lead on country roads.

To Butchers.

100 Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
40 choice lambs (Clift's), from the Hunter
40 ditto ditto, 1B, ditto
20 ditto ditto, (Loder's) ditto.
Without reserve

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40 Head Colts, Fillies, and Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by R. F. Siggs, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of upstanding horses, in excellent condition, comprising colts, fillies, and horses broken to saddle and harness.
The well-known RS brand from the Goulburn district.

Very Superior Fat Lambs, from the Hunter.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Louis P. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
20 very weighty fat lambs, just arrived.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Bowman, Brothers, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, December 16th, at 11 o'clock,
131 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat bullocks, paddock-fed, in lots.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Horses from the South Country.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 2 o clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John M'Donald Esq., to sell, as above,
20 unbroken colts, of a very useful description.
Terms, cash.

DUFFIN and SON will sell by auction, at their Yards, Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.
Calves, pigs, butter, bacon, and all kinds of poultry.
Terms, cash.

Lucerne and Oaten Hay, and Straw.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

MR. CARNE will sell by auction, at his Yards, 763, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Prime milch cows, guaranteed
At 1 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
At his Auction Depot, Square and Compass Yards, at 11 o'clock.—Farm and dairy produce.
W. G. H. informs private parties in search of a really good milch cow, that at 12 o'clock, he will sell by auction, two very superior cows in full milk, with calves by side.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., &c. At Depot, George-street (Old Dog and Duck Inn), at 11 o'clock prime corn-fed pigs, calves, suckers, geese, and poultry of every description; also, 3 first-class hackneys, new and old saddles, silver-mounted double harness.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime roll and keg butter, from Menangle, Camden, Appin, &c.
A large lot of prime corn fed bacon
50 cases fresh eggs, well-known brands
62 cases superior cheese, from Gladswood and the first-class dairies of Camden, Menangle, and the Oaks.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, lucerne, straw, &c.
At Depot, at 11 o'clock,
20 fat lambs, from the Hunter
6 Prince Albert breed of pigs
25 fat porkers, suckers
Turkeys, geese, guinea fowls, ducks and fowls, &c.
Potatoes, hides, &c., &c.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon
Cheese, various brands.

Fat Calves and Fat Pigs.

BUTLER and HOSKINS (late William Inglis) have received instructions from A. H. Mackenzie, Esq., George's Hall, Liverpool, to sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Mart, 763, George-street, at quarter to 11 o'clock sharp.
9 first-class fat calves (very prime) and worthy the attention of buyers
Also, ten (10) prime large corn fed pigs, that arrived too late for yesterday's sale.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and HOSKINS (late William Inglis) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At the Railway Auction Mart 763, George-street at quarter to 11 o'clock, fat calves and pigs
At 12 o'clock, poultry suckers, &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock, rose butter (Eagle Vale), and other first-class brands; keg butter, cheese; eggs, warranted fresh; bacon, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Neatsfoot oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Kip and sole leather, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun. (successor to Mr. James Graham), will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
40 casks tallow
Hides
Leather.
Terms, cash

Concertinas, Watches, and Clothing.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11,
Concertinas, watches, clothing, &c

SATURDAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on the Premises, 404, Castlereagh-street South, on SATURDAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects, comprising
Dining, loo, and occasional tables, couch, chairs, carpets and rugs, fenders and irons, wood and iron single and double bedsteads, and bedding, washstands and sets, toilet tables, and glasses, kitchen utensils, school desks, forms, maps, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

WEDNESDAY, December 18th, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial and Modern Household Furniture and Effects. Brilliant-toned Piano, by Cadby, full compass, and metallic plate.
Slate-bed Bagatelle Board, on handsome walnut stand.
Theodolite, and Dumpy Level and Stand
Valuable Books, on Surveying and Architecture.
Richly-cut Glass Chandeliers, elegant Plated Ware.
China Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from W. R. Davidson, Esq., Surveyor-General (in consequence of the removal of his family to the country), to sell by auction, at his residence, "Ewenton," Balmain, formerly occupied by E. W. Cameron, Esq., near Perdreau's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, December 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior furniture and effects, as above.
Full particulars will appear in future issue.
Terms cash.

THIS DAY.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 88, Palmer street, five doors from St. Kilda House, at 11 o'clock, a first-class lot of household furniture, consisting of horsehair-seated sofa and chairs, leather and cane ditto, chests of drawers round and square tables, a magnificent iron bedstead and bedding, new washstand and set, looking-glasses, glassware, crockeryware, and kitchen effects. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. Clyne.

THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, opposite Jamison-street,
Boots, shoes, slippers, counter fittings, &c.
Terms cash.

FRIDAY, December 13, 1867.

BOTTLED BEER.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 13, 1867,
The invoice of bottled beer.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Portemonnaies, Soaps, Perfumery, Ironmongery, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, December 13th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
29 packages, comprising general fancy goods, portemonnaies, cutlery, ironmongery, toys, perfumery, soaps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats
Ditto Tuscan and Straw ditto.

THIS DAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases ladies' fashionable leghorn, tuscan, and straw hats.
Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Parramatta.

THIS DAY, 13, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments fresh summer goods, just landed, as under:—
36 and 37-inch grey calicoes
Spot grenadines
Spot mohairs
Brilliant prints
Printed muslins
Check mohairs
Black coburgs
Rough hollands
Irish linens
Lappett books
36-inch forfars
Family mediums
Longcloths
Scotch twills
Fancy tweed trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Crimean ditto
B. and Y. drill trousers
Black alpaca sacs
Fancy doe trousers.
Terms, liberal.

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72 inch Grey Calicoes
Union and Cotton Ticks
Light Ground Prints, Rough Browns
Tweed Suits, Light Ground Crimean Shirts
Men's and B. and Y. Scotch Twill Shirts
Byzantine Shirts.

THIS DAY, 13, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
4 bales 8-4 grey calicoes
2 ditto union ticks
2 ditto cotton ditto
1 case light-ground crimean shirts
1 ditto ditto gents' tweed suits
1 ditto men's heavy Scotch twill shirts
1 ditto B. and Y. ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto men's byzantine ditto
1 ditto light-ground prints
1 ditto rough browns.
Terms liberal.

Moselay, Fils, et Cie.'s Brandy.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
200 cases Moselay, Fils, et Cie.'s brandy
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Soudan Rollett Champagne.
150 cases.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
150 cases Soudan Rollett champagne.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Compton's York Hams, A1
Macaroni
Vermicelli
Pickles
Nutmegs
Prunes.

To Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
127 cases Whybrow's pint pickles, 3 dozen
35 ditto ditto, quarts, 6 dozen
37 ditto Colman's ½-lb. mustard, 6 dozen
20 ditto Compton's prime York hams, A1
8 ditto macaroni
9 ditto vermicelli
50 cases Harvey and Devitt's pint pickles, 3 dozen
40 ditto ditto, quart ditto, 2 dozen
5 ditto nutmegs, in 7-lb. tins
5 ditto French prunes, 1 and 2 lb. jars
20 ditto Scotch salmon, 4 dozen
30 barrels Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Abel Petiot et Cie.'s superior French Wines.
46 Cases.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Connoisseurs
To Storekeepers
To Hotel Keepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Abel Petiot et Cie.'s superior French wines, as under:—
15 cases quarts champagne
17 ditto pints ditto
18 ditto Volnay rouge
3 ditto St. Emilion
3 ditto Chablis.
Terms at sale.

Sherry Wine. Sherry Wine.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
X over 122—11 quarter-casks sherry wine
P over 86—22 quarter-casks ditto.
Terms at sale.

French Prunes, 1 and 2 lb. jars
Preserved Fruits in Syrup.

To Grocers
Hotelkeepers
Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
15 cases French prunes, each 50 2-lb. jars
14 ditto ditto, 100 1-lb. ditto
2 ditto preserved fruit in syrup, each 2 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Barrett's Negrohead Tobacco.
2 Half-tierces.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Wonga Wonga, ——, master, from Melbourne.
Slightly Damaged by Sea Water.

Highly Important
To Tobacconists
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
I over 251,
2 half-tierces Barrett's negrohead tobacco.
Terms, cash.

Barrett's Negrohead Tobacco.
6 Half-tierces.
Only Lot in the market.

For Positive Sale, at Alger's Bond.
Highly Important
To Tobacconists
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
H over 287,
6 half-tierces Barrett's negrohead tobacco.
For positive sale.
Terms at sale.

Lowndes' Old Tom.
40 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bucton Castle, ——, Master, from London.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers and others,

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
40 cases Lowndes' old tom, duty paid.
Terms, cash.

Port and Sherry Wines
Key Brand Geneva.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
At the New Exchange Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers
To Speculators
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cornwallis,
10 quarter-casks four-diamond port wine.
Ex City of Aberdeen,
25 quarter-casks sherry.
Ex Harvest Home,
60 quarter-casks sherry.
Ex James Paterson,
20 quarter-casks port wine.
Ex Zeegeausters,
200 half-cases key brand geneva, 1 18-32 galls., 21 3 u.p.
Terms at sale.

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19 Boxes Sperm Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Colonial Empire, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
17 boxes, each 25 lbs., sperm candles.
Terms, cash.

Whybrow's Quart Pickles
Ditto Pints ditto
Colman's ½-lb. Mustard
Morton's Vermicelli, in tins.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
5 cases Whybrow's quart pickles
22 cases ditto pints ditto
3 cases Colman's ½-lb mustard
11 cases vermicelli, each 28-lb. tins
1 case bottled fruits.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.
Removed from Darlinghurst for convenience of sale.

Elegant Walnut Chiffoniere, marble top, plate-glass doors
Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in silk damask
Handsome Walnut Loo Table
Handsome pair Walnut Card Tables, to match
Large Pier Glass
Drawing-room Carpet
Telescope Dining Table, patent screw
Dining-room Suite, in haircloth
Massive Sideboard
Sewing-machine
Photographic Camera, by Lerebore
Superior Double Gun, by Greener
Aneroid Barometer, in case
3 feet 6 Telescope, by Dollond, with case and sling
Double-barrel Pistol, by Westley Richards
Proof Engravings
Valuable Books
Dickson's Electroplate
Handsome China Dinner Service
White and Gold Breakfast Service
Wardrobes
Chests of Drawers
Marble Washstand and Dressing Table
Four-post Brass Bedstead, and Bedding
Tubular Bedstead, with spring palliasse
Lady's Side Saddle
Kitchen Utensils, and
Sundries.

To Parties Furnishing, Photographers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above superior lot of household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, December 17th, at 11 o'clock.
At the residence of the Rev. J. E. Vetch, Woollahra.

Useful and Substantial Furniture and Effects
Glass, China, Electro-plate, Books, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Rev. James E. Vetch to sell by auction, at his residence, Woollahra, on TUESDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects, in consequence of his intended departure for England, per La Hogue.
Terms, cash.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries, Mauritius Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 17th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of Mauritius sugars, teas, &c.
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, fruit, spices, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, December 18th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of J. M. Niebel, Esq., Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

To Buyers of Furniture and others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. M. Niebel, Esq., who intends leaving the colony by the La Hogue, to sell by auction, at his residence, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, on WEDNESDAY, December 18th, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Government House, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, December 19th and 20th, each day at 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
by order of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B.,
of
FURNITURE
BILLIARD TABLE, BY MESSRS. BURROUGHS AND WATTS
GLASSWARE
SILVER PLATE
CARRIAGES
HORSES
MILCH COWS, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been honoured with instructions from his Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B., to sell by auction, at Government House, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, December 19th and 20th, each day at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, carriages, horses, &c.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are being prepared, and will be issued in a few days.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of Lewis Brodziak, Esq., Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, on an early day.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE by auction of First-class Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Richly-cut Glass, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Lewis Brodziak, Esq., who is leaving for Queensland, to sell by auction, at his residence, on an early day.
The whole of his first-class English-made furniture (imported by himself without regard to cost, specially for his own use).
Terms, cash.
Particulars in future issue.

Crackers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 13th, at 11 o'clock,
206 boxes crackers, each 40 bundles.
Terms at sale.

Christmas Presents.

A Shipment of Very Superior London Manufactured Dolls,
From the first house in England.

For Sale, under instructions from the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 13, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases dolls, assorted.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

The fine, fast-sailing British-built Brig
SUSAN,
Constructed at Yarmouth, under special superintendence.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Agents, Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on MONDAY, December 16, at 11 o'clock,
The English-built brig SUSAN, of 250 tons burthen, 185 tons register, well and favourably known in the New Zealand and Intercolonial trade.
To parties on the look-out for a really substantial and economically worked vessel, this is just the description seldom met with, and is now ready for sea.
She is well found in every respect, as shown by her inventory; and there is not a more suitable and handy vessel for the Mauritius, Eastern Ports, or West Coast trade in the colonies.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Fancy Goods, Soaps, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 13th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice, comprising
12 cases fancy goods, soaps, &c.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY next.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
The YORKSHIRE ARMS, No 82, Dowling-street, near Stephen-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having the following frontages:
25 FEET TO DOWLING-STREET,
and
25 FEET TO DUKE-STREET,
with a depth of 111 feet, upon which are erected those substantial stone-built premises, the YORKSHIRE ARMS, No. 82, Dowling-street, containing bar, 6 rooms, kitchen, and store, with large yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The bar fittings, comprising counters, spirit fountain, beer engine, gas fittings, and piping will be sold with the property.
This is an opportunity which seldom occurs for securing a well-established hotel in this very populous and improving part of the city, and the Auctioneers can with confidence recommend this property to the attention of those seeking a safe and paying investment.
It is now let to Mr. Downey at the nett rental of thirty-five shillings per week, or £91 10s per annum.
Terms at sale.

To Speculators, Small Capitalists, and others.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

WATERLOO ESTATE, REDFERN.
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND at the junction of the Botany Road and M'Evoy-street, the opposite corner from the Parsonage and Site for ST. SILAS' CHURCH, and adjoining the land attached to the Waterloo Woolwashing Establishment, together with the FOURTEEN SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGES, erected on portion thereof, including the Residence of the Proprietor.
The land contains an area of 1 acre 2 roods, and has the following frontages:—
211 FEET FRONTAGE TO BOTANY ROAD,
and
335 FEET M'EVOY-STREET,
a considerable portion of which is still available for building or sub-letting, including a large Block at the corner of the above streets.

TERMS OF LEASE 99 YEARS FROM 1st JULY, 1856. Ground rent, £45 per annum.
The yearly rental derivable from the portion occupied by the improvements is £275 12s, which, after deducting ground rent, insures to the purchaser a
NET ANNUAL INCOME OF £230 12s.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. R. Smith (in consequence of his removal into Sydney) to sell by public auction,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable paying investment, situated in the most valuable part of the popular suburb of
WATERLOO, REDFERN,
the position of which ensures for the cottages constant tenants, and a certain return to the buyer.
The premises are of a substantial nature, being principally built of hardwood weatherboards, neatly finished in every respect, and in perfect tenantable order.

UNRESERVED SALE,
MONDAY, 16th DECEMBER.

Lease can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.

Plan on view.

SUPERIOR FARM.

ILLAWARRA DISTRICT, near to Wollongong.

BUSHFIELD DAIRY FARM and HOMESTEAD, off the Bulli Road, one mile beyond Palmer's Mill, near the Hon. James Byrnes's Coal Mines, and now in the occupation of Mr. William Cooke.
Title under Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Dodds to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, situate in the county of Camden, near Wollongong, containing by admeasurement 53 acres 3 roods and 23 perches, and having frontage to a reserved road leading from the Bulli Road.
The improvements comprise a weatherboard cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen, with out-buildings, &c.
The land is rich alluvial soil, all enclosed, cleared, under cultivation, and partly laid down in English grasses.
This highly improved dairy farm is only two miles from the town of Wollongong. It occupies one of the choicest positions in the district, and is surrounded with grand and romantic scenery, for which this locality is so famed.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
BURWOOD.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Neat and well-finished COTTAGE and LAND, CHELTENHAM ROAD, now in the occupation of T. C. BENTLEY, Esq., adjoining Mr. Row's.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, about 1 acre, being part of the township of Cheltenham, being lots 25, 26, 27, and portion of 28, of section 8, having 199 feet frontage to CHELTENHAM ROAD, with a depth of 206 feet, upon which is erected a WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, 4 rooms and kitchen, with dairy, cowshed, stable, water tanks, &c., at the rear.
The land is tastefully laid out as a flower garden, small orchard, and vinery.
Particular attention is directed to the sale of this beautifully situated small suburban residence. It is only a few minutes' walk from the Burwood Railway Station, and from its elevated position commands delightful views of the Parramatta River, Hen and Chicken Bay, and the surrounding country.
The sale will be without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TOLLS.

Mudbank and Cook's River Road.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 14th December.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, at the Toll-bar, Waterloo, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 14th December, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
The LEASE for twelve months (from 1st January to 31st December, 1868,) of the
MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD TOLLBAR,
situated near Hinchcliffe's (late Hayes') woolwashing establishment, Botany Road.
Terms and conditions at sale.

TWO HOUSES on the east side of Forbes-street, bounded on the north by Stephen-street.

For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
Two brick-built houses, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, situated at the corner of Forbes and Stephen streets, a little to the northward of Woolloomooloo-street, adjoining Papieti Terrace, by which it is bounded on the south for 73 feet, then by a lane six feet wide leading from Stephen-street, 24 feet 10½ inches; on the north by Stephen-street 73 feet; and on the west by Forbes-street, 24 feet 10½ inches.
The corner house is occupied by Mr. Edwards, the proprietor; the other is let at 16s. per week.
Title satisfactory. Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 11th December, 1867.

FRIEND v. LUKE AND OTHERS.

ON MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at noon, at the residence of James Hill, one of the defendants herein, Burwood, Parramatta Road, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,
The stock-in-trade of a licensed victualler, household furniture, and effects; together with the defendant's interest in the lease, license, and goodwill of the premises.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1465987

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD CLARK are invited to attend the Funeral of his late son MICHAEL; to move from his residence, Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN HAYES, News Agent, are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral; to move from St. Mary's (temporary) Cathedral, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. DIXON, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased, Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, of Elizabeth and Market streets, are invited to attend his funeral; to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

G. S., W., and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

The following Scale of Passenger Rates came into operation on the 1st December instant.

SUBURBAN RATES.

To and from Sydney and	Single Tickets 1st Cl. s. d.	Single Tickets 2nd Cl. s. d.	Return Tickets 1st Cl s. d.	Return Tickets 2nd Cl. s. d.	Saturday Excursion Tkts. 1st Cl. s. d.	Saturday Excursion Tkts. 2d Cl. s. d.
Newtown	0 6	0 3	0 9	0 5	0 8	0 4
Petersham	0 8	0 5	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6
Ashfield	1 0	0 8	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10
Burwood	1 4	0 10	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 0
Homebush	1 6	1 0	2 3	1 6	1 9	1 3
Haslem Creek	2 0	1 4	3 0	2 0	2 6	1 9
Parramatta Junc.	2 6	1 6	3 9	2 3	3 3	2 0
Parramatta	2 6	1 6	3 9	2 3	3 3	2 0

RETURN TICKETS issued daily, available for return on day of issue only.

SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, at above rates, available for return on day of issue only, to be issued on Saturdays, from Sydney to Suburban Stations, and from Suburban Stations to Sydney, but not between intermediate stations.

BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, Single and Return Tickets issued at proportionate rates, but no Saturday Excursion Tickets will be issued.

THROUGH PASSENGER RATES.

To and from Sydney and	Single Tickets 1st Class s. d.	Single Tickets 2nd Class s. d.
Homebush	1 6	1 0
Parramatta Junction	2 6	1 6
Parramatta	2 6	1 6
Seven Hills	4 6	3 0
Blacktown Junction	5 3	3 6
Riverstone	7 6	5 3
Mulgrave	8 9	6 3
Windsor	9 6	6 9
Richmond	10 6	7 6
Rooty Hill	6 6	4 6
South Creek	7 9	5 6
Penrith	9 6	6 9
Emu Plains	10 0	7 0
Wascoe's	12 6	9 0
Springwood	14 6	10 9
Buss's	17 6	13 0
Blue Mountain	18 3	13 6
Weatherboard	19 9	14 9
Fairfield	4 3	2 9
Liverpool	5 6	3 9
Campbelltown	9 6	6 9
Menangle	11 9	8 6
Douglass Park	13 9	10 0
Picton	16 6	12 3
Mittagong	25 9	19 3
Bowral	26 9	20 3
Sutton Forest	29 0	22 0

RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half for the Double Journey, issued daily to and from all Stations beyond Parramatta, available for three days; those issued on Friday and Saturday to be available for return up to Monday and Tuesday nights respectively.

SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, at SINGLE FARES, to be issued on Saturdays only, by any train from all stations to all stations beyond Parramatta, such tickets to be available for RETURN ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY.

BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, single return, and Saturday excursion tickets issued at proportionate rates.

The rates for through traffic are based upon the following principle:—

To and from Sydney and Parramatta Junction	Suburban rates are charged.
To and from Parramatta Junction and Campbelltown, Richmond, and Penrith, and stations intermediate	A mileage rate of 4d and 3d per mile, on 1st and 2nd class respectively.
To and from Campbelltown inland.. " " Penrith, inland	A mileage rate of 4½d and 3½d per mile, on 1st and 2nd class respectively.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, December 16th, 1867.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th December, 1867.

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.—Referring to the provision contained in the Act of Parliament 31 Victoria, No. 2, for the issue, by the Colonial Secretary, from and after the 1st January, 1868, of licenses for interments in vaults and enclosures in the Camperdown Cemetery: Notice is hereby given that the following course must be observed in applying to this office for the granting of such licenses, viz.:—

The application, which must be in writing, must be from the owner or the representative of the owner of the vault or enclosure sought to be made use of, and must state that the vault was built or the ground enclosed prior to the 1st January, 1868, the size of such vault, &c., the number of persons he is entitled, by purchase or otherwise, to inter therein, and how far such right has been already exercised.

Printed forms of application will be obtainable at this office next month.

HENRY PARKES.

The Treasury, Queensland,
28th November, 1867.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER HAWK.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon on MONDAY, the 23rd day of December, from persons desirous of purchasing the steamer Hawk, now lying in the Fitzroy River.

The above vessel is of 34 tons register, propelled by an oscillating high-pressure engine of 20-horse power, having a three foot stroke. Engines comparatively new, and the boiler in good condition.

Further information may be obtained upon application at the Port Office, Brisbane, or at the office of the Harbour Master, Rockhampton.

R. R. MACKENZIE, Colonial Treasurer.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 9th December, 1867.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the conveyance of the undermentioned mails are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which Tenders can be received at this office.
The Railway Station and Post-office, Moss Vale, and Post-office, Sutton Forest, seven times a week.	Up to 11 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday, 18th instant.

J. DOCKER.

Department of Lands, Sydney,
10th December, 1867.

DEPASTURING CATTLE IN THE OUTER DOMAIN.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for the right of depasturing twenty cows in the Outer Domain, for the year 1868, under the following conditions:—

1st. The cows to be depastured must be perfectly quiet, and subject to the approval of the officer entrusted by the Government with the charge of the Domain.

2nd. Should occasion at any time arise for the closing of the Domain, or part thereof, the lessee shall, having received reasonable notice beforehand, have no right to demand that the gates be opened for his convenience.

3rd. The right to depasture, acquired by the acceptance of such Tender, shall not prevent the depasturing of five Government horses and of three cows belonging to the School of Industry—three cows belonging to Parliament Refreshment Room—one to the Director of the Botanic Gardens, and one to the Matron of the Hyde Park Asylum; —nor shall it interfere with the right of the Government to make such additional enclosures or plantations as may be deemed advisable, within which the cows shall not be permitted to enter.

4th. The rent will be required to be paid on or before the 31st December instant.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12th December, 1867.

LAND SALES.—The attention of the public is invited to the SALE of Crown Lands advertised in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTES of the 15th and 29th November, 1867, Nos. 204 and 207, to take place at the following localities on the dates specified, viz.:—

Albury, Burrowa, Grafton, Grenfell, Gunnedah, Hartley, Muswellbrook, Parramatta, Tamworth, and Windeyer, on MONDAY, 23rd December. At Bembala, on MONDAY, 23rd, and TUESDAY, 24th December; and at Wagga Wagga, on SATURDAY, 21st, MONDAY, 23rd, and TUESDAY, 24th December, 1867.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

TASMANIA POTATOES on SALE, £1 per ton. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, from 3½d by the Bale; new patterns, just opened. E. CURTISS, 344, George-st.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices: Leadenhall-street, London.
Sydney Branch: No. 96, Pitt-street.
Capitals:
Fire ....£1,000,000 | Life £100,000
Annual income exceeding £170,000.
Life Assurances on liberal terms.
FIRE RATES ONLY ON APPLICATION TO
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LADY MARY GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY. (Limited.)

Nominal Capital, £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.

Two thousand Shares (£2 paid up) will be offered to the public, and the remaining two thousand retained by the original Shareholders, and valued as paid-up Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Hon. G. Harris, M.P. — R. M. Stewart, Esq.
Hon. W. Thornton, M.P. — J. F. Buckland, Esq.
A. C. Gregory, Esq. — C. H. Barlee, Esq.
G. D. Webb, Esq.
(with power to add to their number).

BANKERS: Australian Joint Stock Bank.
SECRETARY (pro. tem.): E. H. Webb, Esq.
SOLICITOR: Peter Macpherson, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES: Messrs. Webb, Brothers, Eagle-street, Brisbane.

This company is established for the purpose of working the PROSPECTORS' CLAIM on the LADY MARY REEF, at GYMPIE CREEK, and for quartz crushing generally.

1. The Prospectors' Claim on the Lady Mary Reef is situate immediately above Nash's Gully, the scene of the first discovery (which has been undoubtedly fed by the reef), and embraces an area of 420 feet in length and 400 feet in breadth.

2. The unparalleled richness of the stone extracted from this claim, and the large extent of ground to be worked, together with the fact that trial shafts have been put down on the adjoining claims north and south with equally brilliant results, promise to the shareholders a larger return for their investment than can fairly have been anticipated from any similar undertaking in the colonies.

It is proposed immediately to erect, at a cost of two thousand five hundred pounds, substantial machinery capable of crushing 160 tons per week, so as to secure the crushing of all the stone from the various claims taken up, which at present extend to a distance of more than two miles along the line of reef.

It is confidently expected that the machinery will be on the ground and in full working order in the course of two months. A convenient site has been selected on the banks of the Mary, less than a mile distant from the reef, which will be connected with the river by a tramway, the intervening ground being a gentle slope, admirably adapted for the purpose. An experienced manager from Victoria will at once be engaged, in order that a quantity of stone may be raised without delay.

Every facility having been offered to the public to satisfy themselves as to the richness of the reef, the projectors of this Company confidently refer intending shareholders to those gentlemen in Brisbane who have visited the Claim and inspected the shafts, and, as further proof of the confidence entertained in the permanent character of the Reef, to the number of buildings in course of erection at Gympie Creek since its discovery. One hundredweight of stone from the Prospector's Claim has been sent down by the discoverers, which it is proposed to forward to the Sydney Mint for assay. This stone is now on view at the office of the Secretary, in Brisbane.

Applications for shares, accompanied with a banker's receipt for a deposit of ten shillings upon each share, will be received up to January 1st, 1868, the balance to be paid on allotment. In consequence of the demand for shares in Maryborough and Sydney, only one thousand shares will be allotted in Brisbane.

The full deposit upon all shares not allotted will be returned on the formation of the Company.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and Bank Receipts may be obtained at the office of Messrs. WEBB, BROTHERS, Eagle-street, Brisbane; BRYANT and TOOTH, Maryborough; and P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Lady Mary Quartz Crushing Company.
Temporary Offices, Eagle-street, Brisbane.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of , the receipt for which payment is annexed, I hereby request you to allot me Shares in the Lady Mary Quartz Crushing Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to become a Member of the said Company, and to accept such Shares as may be allotted to me, or any smaller number, and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name in full ————
Address ————
Profession or Business————
Usual signature————
Date————, 1867.

BANKER'S RECEIPT.
Bank,
Brisbane, 186 :
Received from the sum of sterling, being per Share on application, for Share in the Lady Mary Quartz Crushing Company (Limited).
£———— sterling.
Pro Manager.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds.................. £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,000
Sydney Branch, 325, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.,
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

THE UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors are now prepared to accept proposals for FIRE Insurance at low rates of premium charged according to the description of risk, without reference to any fixed scale.

MARINE risks accepted on goods to or from all ports. Policies made payable in London if required.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE CITY BANK.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000.
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
On deposits for fixed periods, interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application at the Bank.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Fund, £444,000.
Establishments in New South Wales,
Sydney Branch
with Agencies at
ARALUEN — FORBES
BRAIDWOOD — GRENFELL
BURRANGONG — YASS.
Interest on Deposits for fixed periods is now allowed at the following rates:—
For three months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.
Twelve ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.
Special arrangements may be made for deposits of large amounts.
STEWART MURRAY, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up ditto ...... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BAZAAR.
THIS DAY,
at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.
A great variety of useful and fancy articles, a youth's dingy, and model of the celebrated clipper yacht America.

EXCURSION to CLONTARF, MIDDLE HARBOUR, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.—The BLACK SWAN will leave the Queen's Wharf at 30 minutes past 2, Woolloomooloo at 45 minutes past 2, and Clontarf at 5, and will take a trip up the river. A band on Saturday; also cricket, quoits, &c. Return tickets, 1s.

VICTORIA 2ND v. WARWICK 3RD.—The following members of V. C. C. are requested to meet on the University Oval TO-MORROW, at 1 30 p.m.—Messrs. Bryant, Carter, Crane, Collis, Fox, Moore, A. Mibell, Steel, Rowling, Shortland, and Ward.
WILLIAM RIGG, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—3rd Eleven v. 2nd Victoria, on University Ground.—Meet at M'Mahon's, at quarter-past 1:—Allan, Brennan, Bedford, Cooper, Dixson, Driver, Fleming, Greenwell, Hurley, Iceton, Sellars, William Clark, emergency.
W. CLARK, } Hon.
C. H. HAYES, } Secs.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE COPPIN.
Stage Manager .. Mr. J. R. Greville.

THIS EVENING, Friday, 13th December.
The entertainments will commence with
THE POLISH REFUGEE,
a Comic Drama, introducing Miss Kate Denin and the strength of the Company.
To conclude with the last New and Original Grand Classical Burlesque Extravaganza, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., author of "Ixion," entitled,
PARIS;
or, Vive Lempriere.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MORTAL.
MISS KATE DENIN .. .. .. as PARIS
Box Office open from 11 to 3.

KATE DENIN in TWO PIECES, Classical Extravaganza and Comic Drama.

THE PRETTY PLEASURES in two Classical Ballets To-night, To-night, To-night.

DOODLE DUM with double encores, NIGHTLY.

HAVE you seen the Mythological and Classical POSE PLASTIQUES, in Paris.

GOLDEN PEACOCKS, Jupiter's Eagle, Fairy Shells, and Gorgeous mise en scene in Paris TO-NIGHT.

TERRIFIC FEATS and Extraordinary Tumbling, by the Jumpin-Gimini of Jericho TO-NIGHT.

PARIS, Powerful PUNS. Paris, plentiful pretty PARODIES. Paris, playgoers pit periodically produced pending pantomime proper.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN PERFORMANCES.—Mr. C. R. HORSLEY, will play on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th instant, commencing at 3.30. Admission, 1s. For the Organ Sub-Committee,
H. EDWARD A. ALLAN.

METROPOLITAN PIGEON CLUB.—Conveyances from M'Grath's Hotel, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at 1 o'clock sharp.
H. NEWCOMBE, Hon. Secretary.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1st January, 1868.
STEWARDS:
Richard Jones, Esq. — W. B. Dalley, Esq.
S. C. Burt, Esq. — Thomas Dawson, Esq.
John Tait, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER.
John Lackey, Esq.

FIRST RACE.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—PRINCE ALFRED STAKES of 3 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added; for all horses; weight for age; 1½ mile. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £80, if entered for £80. allowed 10 lbs.; if for £50, 14 lbs.; if for £40, 19 lbs.; if for £30, 28 lbs. Any surplus to go to the funds. Entrance, £2 10s.

SECOND RACE.—To start at 2 p.m.—THE FLYING HANDICAP of 3 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 60 sovereigns added; for all horses; three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.—To start at 3 30 p.m.—NEW YEAR'S GIFT (HANDICAP) of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10 sovereigns each added, half forfeit; for all horses; 2 miles. Entrance, 5 sovereigns; second to receive 20 sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.—To start at 4.15 p.m.—CORINTHIAN CUP, value 40 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each added; for all horses; once round; welter weights. Non-professional riders.

FIFTH RACE.—To start a 5 o'clock.—HELTER SKELTER of 1 sovereign each, with 10 sovereigns added; for all horses carrying 9 st.; half-a-mile. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £15; any surplus to go the funds. Post entrance, 10s.

A. J. C. Rules.—Entrances by 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, 20th instant; weights on 27th. Non-acceptors to declare by 4 p.m. on the 30th instant.

Entrances and letters to be addressed care of Messrs. Burt and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney.

This programme has been got up at the earnest request of owners and trainers of horses, in consequence of the postponement of Tattersall's Races.
THOMAS DAWSON, Hon. Treasurer.

HOMEBUSH RACES. HOMEBUSH RACES. ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS.
For programme and particulars see Saturday's papers.
THOMAS DAWSON, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—1867.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN,—The last meeting of the General Committee of the above Fund was held in this chamber on the 12th August last, on which occasion the Working Committee had the honour of submitting a full report of their proceedings to that date, and which met with the cordial approval of the meeting then assembled. Since that time the members of the Working Committee have continued their labours in the cause with the same earnest zeal up to the present time, and have now the satisfaction of being able to report that with the liberal amount of funds placed at their disposal they have been in a position to alleviate, to a very considerable extent, the enormous amount of suffering and distress occasioned by the late calamitous floods, and have thus been the means of saving numberless families from absolute starvation. The very large quantity of supplies (amounting in value to upwards of £17,000,) distributed by this committee, as they believe in all cases to deserving recipients, will give some idea of the extent of suffering that must otherwise have ensued, had not the bountiful liberality of all classes in the colonies enabled your committee to avert such consequences, but as they now consider the object for which this fund was especially intended to have been sufficiently carried out, they have again invited your attendance at this meeting to receive this report of their further progress, as also to concert measures for closing their present duties and investing the surplus fund now in the Treasurer's hands, in the most beneficial manner for future purposes.

The accounts which will be laid before you by the Honorary Treasurer show that, contributions from all parts of this and the neighbouring colonies, have continued to swell this fund. The amount collected since your last meeting being about £4500, making a total of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £22,000.

In the distribution of the moneys thus entrusted to their care, your committee have still continued to exercise the greatest caution, for as predicted in their last report, applications for assistance from all quarters of the flooded district have poured in, even up to the present time, all of which have received the most careful consideration and have been dealt with according to their respective merits.

In reply to an invitation from the Windsor local committee, a deputation consisting of the Rev. A. H. Stephen and Mr. W. B. Piddington, M.L.A., visited and travelled over the whole district of the Hawkesbury, and very carefully examined into the distress there existing. On their return they furnished this committee with a report showing that the statements made by all parties in that district were in no way exaggerated, and giving a truly lamentable account of the hardships and destitution to which so many families have been reduced. Your committee have granted very large quantities of supplies to this district, and have done all in their power to restore some degree of comfort to these families.

Notwithstanding that complaints have in one or two instances been uttered on the subject of money grants, your committee have strictly adhered to their former resolution of not granting assistance in money except in special cases. This plan has been found to work well, and they feel much gratification in being able to report that they are not aware of a single case of imposition having been practised on them, or that the supplies so largely dispensed have been unworthily bestowed.

In accordance with their resolution to grant sums of money for the purchase of farming implements, &c. (in no individual case to exceed £5), the Hawkesbury Committee ALONE have forwarded verified lists of deserving applicants, and the sum of £864 7s. 6d. has been granted for that purpose.

It was also considered expedient to distribute amongst the farmers small quantities of sugar-beet seed, and the sum of £150 was granted for the purchase of the same. Many farmers have applied, and been furnished with a supply, but your committee fear that the ravages of the caterpillar have to a great extent destroyed this crop.

The following table will show the amount expended by this committee since the commencement of its duties to the present time, as also the manner in which the same has been distributed.

WEST MAITLAND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 254 pairs	206 1 8	
Clothing, &c., value	139 13 8	
Flour, 72 tons	756 0 0	
Beef, 50 tierces	167 16 0	
Potatoes, 185 tons	942 18 2	
Oats, barley, &c., 1556 bushels	273 8 9	
Lucerne seed, 6596 lbs.	467 19 6	
Cash	550 0 0	
		3503 11 9

WOLLOMBI.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clothing, value	50 17 9	
Tea, sugar, &c., value	41 5 3	
Flour, 3 tons	30 0 0	
Beef, 10 tierces	35 0 0	
Potatoes, 25 tons	124 8 9	
Oats, barley, &c., 150 bushels	36 1 1	
Wheat, 175 bushels	50 14 4	
		368 7 2

EAST MAITLAND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clothing, value	64 9 6	
Flour, 6 tons	60 0 0	
Beef, 10 tierces	35 0 0	
Potatoes, 51 tons	263 16 4	
Oats, barley, &c., 794 bushels	140 5 1	
Lucerne seed, 1072 lbs.	57 11 0	
		621 1 11

MORPETH.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clothing, value	65 4 2	
Flour, 18 tons	195 0 0	
Beef, 20 tierces	66 5 0	
Potatoes, 69 tons	352 0 6	
Oats, barley, &c., 1274 bushels	229 1 6	
Lucerne seed, 7571 lbs	514 17 2	
		1423 8 4

RAYMOND TERRACE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 62 pairs	36 18 10	
Clothing, value	50 13 6	
Tea, sugar, &c., value	20 13 3	
Flour, 7 tons	70 0 0	
Beef, 10 tierces	35 0 0	
Potatoes, 56 tons	283 8 7	
Oats, barley, &c., 870 bushels	159 12 7	
Lucerne, 4047 lbs.	257 15 1	
		913 19 10

SINGLETON.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 20 pairs	18 3 0	
Clothing, value	27 12 6	
Flour, 3 tons	30 0 0	
Potatoes, 15 tons	84 16 8	
		160 12 2

NEWCASTLE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, 1 ton	10 0 0	
Potatoes, 5 tons	22 12 3	
Oats, barley, &c., 121 bushels	21 14 11	
Lucerne seed, 350 lbs.	24 18 4	
		78 15 6

CLARENCE TOWN.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, 1 ton	10 10 0	
Potatoes, 5 tons	25 8 8	
Wheat, 82 bushels	23 12 4	
		59 11 0

MANGROVE CREEK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, 6¼ tons	76 0 0	
Beef, 2 tierces	6 0 0	
Potatoes, 10 tons	37 15 0	
		119 15 0

WINDSOR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 315 pairs	282 10 2	
Clothing, &c., value	326 2 10	
Tea, sugar, &c.	112 18 4	
Flour, 177½ tons	1952 15 0	
Beef, 10 tierces, as also a quantity purchased in the district, value in all	532 10 0	
Potatoes, 146½ tons	702 5 10	
Oats, barley, &c., 1651 bushels	347 12 6	
Maize, 1060 bushels	166 13 0	
Lucerne seed, 6430 lbs.	428 6 8	
Wheat, 1636 bushels	298 4 6	
Cash for farming implements, &c.	864 7 6	
		6014 6 4

RICHMOND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 50 pairs	44 5 0	
Clothing, &c., value	65 4 10	
Tea, sugar, &c., value	26 14 5	
Flour, 13 tons	131 10 0	
Beef, 35 tons	116 5 0	
Potatoes, 30 tons	132 1 7	
Oats, barley, &c., 1283 bushels	274 11 1	
Lucerne seed, 1352 lbs.	92 13 3	
Wheat, 173 bushels	50 3 7	
Cash (a special subscription)	16 13 6	
		950 2 3

PENRITH.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 52 pairs	40 8 4	
Mattresses	14 10 0	
Potatoes, 6½ tons	33 1 5	
Oats, barley, &c., 917 bushels	176 12 8	
Wheat, 89 bushels	25 15 3	
		290 7 8

ARALUEN.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets, 102 pairs	73 0 2	
Cash (special subscription for that district)	51 14 11	
		124 15 1

NELLIGEN.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea, sugar, &c., value	8 1 9	
Flour, ½ ton	5 0 0	
Potatoes	11 1 7	
		24 3 4

BROWNLOW HILL.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, 1 ton	10 10 0	
Potatoes, 1 ton	5 0 6	
Cash (special cases)	15 0 0	
		30 10 6

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash for special cases	332 7 6	
Beetroot seed	141 14 0	
		474 1 6

EXPENSES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advertising, printing, &c.	362 10 9	
Freights to Hunter	244 18 6	
General expenses	125 3 8	
		732 12 11
Making a total expenditure of		£15,889 2 3

Of this amount there has been expended for the Hunter River and Northern Districts, £7493 1s 2d; for the Hawkesbury and Western Districts, £7621 16s 3d; and the remainder for miscellaneous expenditure.

The following table will shew the various articles in which the moneys have been expended, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Blankets, 845 pairs	701 7 2
Clothing, value	804 8 9
Tea, sugar, &c., value	209 13 0
Flour, 294½ tons	3,337 5 0
Beef, 237 tierces, also a quantity purchased in the districts, value in all	993 10 0
Potatoes, 606½ tons	3,020 13 10
Oats, barley, &c., 8116 bushels	1,658 10 2
Maize, 1060 bushels	166 13 0
Lucerne seed, 27,418 lbs.	1,844 1 0
Wheat, 1549 bushels	448 10 0
Money grants	1,497 15 11
Sugar beet seed	141 14 0
Special grants	332 7 6
Freights to Hunter	244 18 6
Advertising, printing, &c.	362 10 9
General expenses	125 3 8
Total	£15,889 2 3

In addition to which, there will be outstanding accounts and subsequent votes, say, £1000. The above accounts do not include any portion of the surplus funds from 1864 flood.

Your Committee now consider that the distress OCCASIONED BY THE FLOOD has been relieved, so far as the intention of the subscribers to this fund is concerned, for although it cannot be denied that a great amount of poverty and distress still exists in the farming districts, yet this can scarcely be attributed to the late flood (FOR WHICH ALONE THIS FUND WAS CONTRIBUTED), but rather to the effects of the present drought and the ravages committed by the late pest of caterpillars; and your Committee do not, therefore, feel justified in expending the remainder of their funds for this purpose, but deem it more expedient to reserve the balance now at their credit for future contingencies in connection with the objects of this fund, and which may be expected in all probability sooner or later to arise. They therefore recommend that, after closing the accounts, they shall be relieved from their duties, and that the balance in the hands of the treasurers, after payment of all liabilities, shall be invested to the best advantage in the names of trustees to be appointed by the General Committee.

The Committee here wish to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the members of the Press for the invaluable assistance rendered in publishing with such accuracy and fairness the reports of their proceedings, and which they feel has, by inspiring confidence in the minds of the public, contributed in a great measure to the success of this undertaking.

In closing this their final report, and in bringing their labours to an end, the Committee have only to ask the approval of the general body of the subscribers of the manner in which they have carried out the trust reposed in them, hoping that the time may be far distant when such another visitation may necessitate their being again called upon to renew their labours.

Signed, on behalf of the Working Committee of the Flood Relief Fund,
CHARLES MOORE, Chairman.
ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary.
Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.
December 12th, 1867.

TREASURER'S BALANCE-SHEET.

The Hon. Treasurers in account with the Flood Relief Fund, 1867.

DR. RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
To amount of subscriptions received and paid into banks	22,043 4 1
Ditto not paid into banks	28 0 7
	£22,071 4 8

CR. EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
By amount of payments per cheques on Banks	15,359 18 8
Cash payment	24 11 1
Total expenditure	15 384 9 9
Balance in hand	6,686 14 11
	£22,071 4 8
To balance in hand, viz., At Banks	£6,683 5 5
Cash	3 9 6
	£6,686 14 11
By Liabilities, viz., Outstanding cheques	£504 12 6
Unpaid accounts estimated	500 0 0
	£1,004 12 6
Balance	£5,682 2 5
	£6,686 14 11
* To balance at credit of Fund after payment of liabilities	£5,682 2 5

E. and O. E.—Sydney, December 10th, 1867.
(Signed) W. B. PIDDINGTON, Treasurer.
Examined.
(Signed) JOHN FAIRFAX,
J. G. RAPHAEL.

* The above balance will be reduced by subsequent votes of the committee.

A MARRIED COUPLE wishes to take charge of Offices; no encumbrance. Reference. G.B., Post O.

APPRENTICES wanted, to Dress and Mantle Making; a young Lady in-door. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

BRICKS.—TENDER, wanted 10,000. Gulls, Kerosene Works, Botany Road, Waterloo.

COPPERSMITHS WANTED, constant employment, 11s for eight hours. Robison, Brothers, and Co., coppersmiths, Melbourne.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, two young Ladies as SALESWOMEN; also, a Junior. Pringle, South Head Rd.

FURNITURE VAN, Horse and Harness, wanted; state price, by letter, F. V. H., Post Office.

HOUSE wanted, 5 or 6 rooms, with garden—rail, boat, or 'bus. House, HERALD Office.

MACHINIST Wanted, Wheeler and Wilson's, 334, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MAIZE. Maize.—Wanted to purchase, floating cargoes. R. J. Hardy, Lime-street Wharf.

MILLINERS.—A VACANCY for a first-class Milliner. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

MERCANTILE.—Advertiser is desirous of BUYING into an Established House in Sydney; highest references. Address M. M., HERALD Office.

NELSON COLLEGE.—Wanted, a Gentleman to fill the office of THIRD MASTER in the above institution, who will be required to teach the drawing class, and instruct the junior boys in Latin and the usual branches of English education. The duties will commence at the end of January, 1868.

The remuneration will be a salary of £150 per annum, with board and residence in the college.

Applications, accompanied with testimonials, will be received until the 24th December, addressed to Robert Pollock, secretary.

Nelson, New Zealand, November 15.

OVERSEER WANTED, energetic and sober, for sheep establishment. Address Squatter, HERALD Office.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, a Hand, 8 o'clock. Corbin and Nicolls, carpenters, op. Spring's, baker, Castlereagh st.

SCHOLASTIC.—An opening for a first-class school desired. M. A., 405, George-street.

SHEEP FARMING.—Gentlemen desirous of gaining experience on a large establishment, may meet with an opportunity by addressing Squatter, HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, Second and Third Hand BAKERS. J. Boylson, Camperdown.

TO MACHINISTS.—Constant employment to first-rate Hands. Lorking's Clothing Factory, Wynyard-lane.

TO CHEMISTS and Druggists.—Wanted, a competent ASSISTANT. J. Hamilton, Chippendale.

TO TAILORS.—First-class Coat Hands wanted; constant employment. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

TO WAISTCOAT MAKERS.—Wanted, twenty good Hands. Lorking's Clothing Factory, Wynyard-lane.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, twenty good Hands. Constant employment. Lorking, Wynyard-lane.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—A pushing HAND wanted. Wellington House, 531, Brickfield-hill.

TO TAILORESSES.—Experienced hands wanted; none else need apply. 20, Goulburn-street West.

TO PEG BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, a good WORKMAN, for the Country. Inquire from 6 to 8 this evening, at J. Cropley's, George-street South.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, immediately, for the country, a First-class HAND for the Fancy Department. Apply to Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS.—A young Person, having a good knowledge of singing and music, sixteen years of age, wishes to finish her EDUCATION; will be willing to give her services in exchange for finishing lessons. Apply to B. B., HERALD Office.

VICTORIAN WOOLLEN AND CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited), Barwon River.
Wanted a competent Person, as OVERLOOKER and MULESPINNER.
Applicants must furnish references and state salary required.
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.
Geelong, December 4th, 1867.

WANTED, to Sell and Buy Books and Furniture at Rushton's, opposite Wesleyan church, York-street.

WANTED, 2 CLICKERS (1 best light, 1 plain work), 3 Riveters, 2 Finishers. W. G. Stephens, Bathurst.

WANTED, MEN, to make kip boots; and strong Youths as Apprentices. Kennedy 313, George-st.

WANTED, MACHINIST, with her own Machine. Also, a BOY. Robinson and Sons, 226, George-st.

WANTED, a Young Girl, 14 or 15 years of age, for the country. L. Farrell, 60, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one accustomed to children. Protestant. 503, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a first-class SALESMAN for the Boot and Shoe Trade. Apply 586, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong active LAD accustomed to horses and carriages. Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply, between 9 and 10 a.m., to Dr. Jones, College-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, to SELL staunch HORSE, £4; first-class Saddle, new Bridle, £3 10s. Fruit shop, Lyons-ter.

WANTED, a clean, smart LAD, for carrying out biscuits, &c. 56, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL a strong SPRING-CART, fit for the bush. Corner Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, the Public to DINE at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. A good dinner, 6d.

WANTED, an Active YOUTH, as improver to the grocery business. Lenehan, Bros., 722, George-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL accustomed to children. Mrs. Cahill, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, 12 respectable Young FEMALES for light work. 276, Pitt-street.

WANTED to SELL three good milch Cows, lately calved. Apply 194, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Alpaca COAT MAKERS; must be first-class hands. Wages no object. 484, George-street.

WANTED, Ladies to know, Mrs. Welsh's Female PILLS remove all difficulties, &c. 100, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as house and parlour maid. M.A.H., HERALD.

WANTED, single Young MAN, accustomed to Pork Butchering. P. Andreas, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to SELL Horse, Harness, and Safety; price £40. Address J. Ward, 210, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to SELL 5 Phœnix Investment and Building Shares. Address T., Temperance Hall.

WANTED, a steady Man COOK, for an Hotel at Penrith. Apply before 10, 54, York-street.

WANTED, a 4-roomed COTTAGE; plenty of water, near to town, state rent. L. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong SERVANT. 3, Bridge-street. Apply 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a Commercial TRAVELLER to take samples in the grocery. Address Country, HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a good French and English Man Cook, and pastry. V. P., 296, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 492, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Person to work Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply at Vennard's, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mr. Steel, grocer, Paddington.

WANTED, a Youth as APPRENTICE. Atlas Printing Office, 40, Hunter-street.

WANTED, sound light Spring-cart, Horse and Harness, or Pony; also, Carpenter. 8, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General useful GIRL. Apply Royal Foresters', Liverpool and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Mrs. Thomas Bagot, Box Bush Cottage, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 280, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Galvanized Iron WORKER. M'Ilwraith and Co., 27, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. W. Pritchard, Steam Mills, King-street.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS. Apply A. Thornley, builder, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, a BOY, for a butcher's shop. F. Allen, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to the butchering. Apply early to H. Field, 14, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a strong Youth as Draper's PORTER. LEADER, 165, South Head Road.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a dray. Apply Mr. James Coogan, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddocks.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 16,—one used to the shoe trade preferred. Dolby's.

WANTED, four MEN, to cut up Boilers. Apply City Iron Works Company, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a MAN, to Milk, assist in delivery, and make himself useful. Inquire Toll-bar, Newtown.

WANTED, by a youth, a SITUATION in a grocery store. Open for a week. G. Howell, 138, Riley-st.

WANTED, a sharp YOUTH. John Rush, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to SELL, cedar shop fittings; also, large watch dog. J. Davis, 10, Market-street West.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14, to mind a baby. Apply 325, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 21, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. 8, Lower Campbell-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a City Freehold; price not to exceed £1500. Domus, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable and active BOY, accustomed to horses. Cooper's, news agent, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD, about 14. Apply, between 4 and 6 o'clock, 128, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a tidy little Girl as NURSE. 2... Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Improvers and Apprentices to the Dress and Mantlemaking. Mrs. Weir, 242, Castlereagh-...

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. References. Miss Benjamin, 82, William-...

WANTED, a young GIRL as NURSE. Apply 1... Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Darling Harbour Inn, Wharf-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as an Apprentice. William Maddock, bookseller and stationer, 3... George-street.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING, for a Lady, where there are no other lodgers. Address M..., General Post Office, stating terms.

WANTED, a stout LAD, to serve bread with cart and work in bakehouse. Haworth, baker, Parramatta (Glebe) Road.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, superior General Servants, with good references. Mrs. Lethaby's, ... Bridge-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to look after a horse, and make himself generally useful. Henry Quinlan, 11, Market-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant in a small family. A. B., 345, Kent-street. Open for three days.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, accustomed to work a Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply Mrs. Ireland, corner of Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, accustomed to children. Wages 6s. Apply between 9 and 1..., 382, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a stout Youth as PORTER. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m., Messrs. John Hurst and Co., Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE of seven or eight rooms, in good order, with garden ground, fruit trees, and good water. Ashfield, Five Dock, Parramatta River, or North Shore preferred; rent £70. Address T. J. S., HERALD.

WANTED, TENDERS for putting in a stone foundation, and also the brickwork of a cottage, Surry Hills; labour only. Apply to J. Cahill, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, by a young Man, just arrived from England, a SITUATION, as Clerk or Storekeeper; first-rate references can be given. Address B. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED to LET, that commodious PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY, formerly occupied by Croft, Brothers. To a suitable tenant, a front entrance will be made, 33, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, a PASSAGE HOME for England, as a Servant for a respectable family. Apply Mrs. M. J., Junction Post-office, Burwood, Newcastle.

WANTED, read in another column, one of the many unquestionable Testimonials to be seen at Professor MAC'S Rooms, for his infallible cures of rheumatism, if only his directions are strictly attended to. Park House, Park-street.

£300.—A PARTY with capital may secure interest in a safe and profitable business. Address in real name to G. W. H., Box 166, Post Office. N.B.—If preferred, personal security can be dispensed with.

£300.—WANTED, the above sum, at not exceeding ten per cent., for 5 years, secured on 6-roomed stone cottage and grounds, newly erected at a cost of £600, leased to tenant (in the Civil Service) at £... per annum. Title under Real Property Act. Address X. Q., Commercial Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.

APARTMENTS vacant, No. 9, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club. Plunge and shower baths.

ASHBY COTTAGE, Wellington-place, Darling-street, Darlinghurst, to LET. Apply Mr. Eastway, opposite.

A HOUSE of 6 rooms and a COTTAGE to LET. Apply 379, Elizabeth-street South. Rent low.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen in a private family; no children; plunge and shower baths. 179, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, for a respectable gentleman of good references, in a healthy suburban locality. Use of paddock for a horse. Apply Mr. Alfred Allen, Marrickville.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a neat VILLA RESIDENCE, near the Station, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' room, out-offices, 2-room washhouse, coal house, and stable, also 2-acre paddock. R. Wynne, Pitt-street.

LAND AT LANSDOWNE BRIDGE.—To LET, 380 acres of LAND, at Lansdowne Bridge, on the Liverpool Road, known as Shortland's grant, at present occupied by Mr. A. K. Mackenzie, possession may be had on 1st January next, 1868. Apply to M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, solicitors, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Dawson, ... Bourke-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

RESPECTABLE LODGINGS, for 3s 6d weekly. ... Kent-street, opposite Gas Hotel.

TO LET, the GLASGOW HOTEL, Pitt-street. Apply H. D. Cockburn, auctioneer, Park-street.

TO LET, a large dry STORE in Sussex-street. Apply S. Pile, Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSE, 138, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. Inquire of Mr. J. Levy, next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE in University-row, Yurong-street, 4 large rooms, kitchen, cellar. Long, 109, Elizabeth-...

TO LET, a small furnished BEDROOM; terms low. 169, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and 3-roomed HOUSE; stove, oven. Apply, Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, fitted up, next corner Liverpool and Riley streets. Pawnbroker next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, two rooms, kitchen, balcony, view of harbour, Cumberland-street. Challoner, King-...

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE—a rare bargain. Apply to Mr. Matthews, at Mr. Bradly's, 166, Pitt-street.

TO LET, bottom FLOOR, 60 x 25, of store, in Wynyard-lane. Apply Cohen's Hotel.

TO LET, a pleasantly-situated 7-roomed HOUSE, West-street, Darlinghurst, J. Penson, 351, Pitt-...

TO LET, on account of ill-health of the present proprietor, the OLD BLACK SWAN INN, George-street South, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC HOUSE and SHOP, Picton; rent, £30; close to Railway Station. Assistance given to a respectable tenant. Apply to ... Carne, 763, George-street.

TO LET, in one of the most healthy suburbs, a good Family RESIDENCE of 8 rooms—water laid on and rates paid. Convenient distance from the city. Apply H. H. Newman, house agent, &c., Row's Chambers, ... Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, the well-known WHITE HART INN, Haydonton, Murrurundi, now in the occupation of Mr. Wighiman; possession will be given immediately. For further particulars apply to Andrew Loder, Colly Creek, Murrurundi.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that beautifully situated Villa Residence, TAPYEAN, Gordon's ..., Coogee, thirty minutes' drive from Sydney, via Waverley. There are 24 acres of grounds, with extensive water frontage, with vineyard, orchard, kitchen garden, and abundance of fresh water, laid on to all the buildings. The house contains 8 rooms and bath-room, 2 cellars, large kitchen, scullery, laundry, 2 servants' bedrooms, and every convenience. Lodge at gate, with 3 rooms, 3-stall stable, coach-house, hayloft, men's room, large shed, yard, paddocks, &c. Apply to John Thompson, Denison House.

WOLLONGONG.—To LET, KEERA VALE, House and Grounds, two miles from the Harbour. The house is a commodious family residence of eight rooms besides out-offices. The grounds consist of fifty acres, lawn, garden, &c. Apply to Mr. Stewart, 163, Forbes-street, Sydney; or to Mr. J. Biggar, Wollongong.

353, GEORGE-STREET, between King and Barrack streets, to LET. Apply to Mrs. Simm..., 170, Woolloomooloo-street; or to Mr. Salter, solicitor, King-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
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